

matters is to your numerous readers, I have taken the liberty of asking you. I have been in the habit for some years now of coming to the Island of Man once or twice in the season, and, liking to know something about the ground I walk over, have endeavoured to glean as much as possible from both personal observation and the Manxmen themselves. I have been long surprised that there were no more slate quarries opened out on the Island, as there are some of the most valuable beds of slate material, especially in the south-west, the strata being of the geological age of the Penryn, and other famous Welsh quarries. In the month of August last, however, a few men of spirit and speculation discovered one of the most valuable beds at Glen Rushen, and began to open out a quarry at the foot of a hill 1000 feet high, and have laid bare a mass of slate of a quality equal to the Welsh, as good, if not harder, dark-blue slate, free from iron staining, and of large size; and it so happens that the durability has been well tested, for 147 years ago slate were made at the quarry for the roof of the parish church of Kirk Patrick, which said slates were taken off for the roof of the parish church of St. John's, and a few years ago for the roof of the new school. The prospects of this company are so promising that the island is becoming alive to the fact that there is good slate, and plenty of it, and as a proof of it, five or six other quarries are about to be opened, and two old ones re-opened and worked with spirit. Here (at Glen Rushen) the slate crops out, and a good roofing slate may be had within a couple of yards from the surface. The cleavage is also good and clean. I would amply repay, even as a curiosity. I have in this letter confined my remarks

most westerly and most easterly workings that have been executed on the property, embracing a very considerable distance along the boundary line, will have been proved to the depth of the water level.

ADVICE TO YOUNG SPECULATORS.

"Write down the advice of a friend, though you like it not at present."

The last number of the *Mining Journal* (No. 1416) will, I should have been remembered as "The Pugnacious Number," for nearly all its correspondents appear to have had their bumps of "Combativeness" put into powerful action. They are all hitting away at each other in good earnest. My friend, "Excelsior," hits away at me in pretty plain style. "S. T." gives "Excelsior" a dig, whilst "Investor" and another strike hard at a certain class of brokers. J. N. Watson and W. H. Reynolds attack James Holloway, and "A West Baaset Shareholder" hits away right and left at J. N. Watson, Mr. J. Naysmith, Jun., and G. Shepherd, C. M. & E., continues the assault, to add to the entertainment. Well, hit away as long as you please, my friends, and, if we can only hit error and rascally so hard as to cause their misdeeds will not be in vain.

In the letter I stated that "I could say a great deal more about 'Calling Mines,' but it would be necessary for the young speculator to be acquainted with." I now, however, proceed to give him a little more information.

I have lately taken into a calling mine, at, we will say, 20s. a share, and in a month afterwards I have sent him a note saying, "Do not doubt I know more than this, but I want you to be wretched 23s. each, supposing the mine is not poorer than when he bought it; but what are generally the facts of the case? Why, that within a week after the call is to be made the shares decline in price just as much as the market is expected to be, and after it is made the speculator finds the price of his shares the same as before—viz., 20s.; and so it goes on, call after call, sometimes falling, and sometimes rising, at all events, until an improvement or a falling off in the mine is noticed, and then, of course, the price rises or falls accordingly. Old speculators will say that every time they buy they lose; but I am not writing for them, but for the young speculator, although, perhaps, I may find fault by the correspondence I have had with old hands at mining; my letters are written more acceptably to *them*. In all calling mines a speculator must expect to lose, as a necessary consequence, and, therefore, before he makes his purchase, let us see how many of his broker as to the amount of the calls generally required, how much the probability of the mine is, and if there is any probability of their soon ceasing; if the latter is a new mine, that is the one to buy into. He must remember that during the first few years between the different "calls" he has the chances of any discovery that may be made, and in all young mines he will act wisely if he can at any time sell at a good price as he can. I have generally advised my correspondents to have nothing to do with such mines, unless they are rich men, and can hold on their shares until the mine is exhausted, which, in general, takes twenty years to accomplish, and, at an outlet of some kind, there is, of course, some exemption from it, but it will take time enough to make a man's life.

A general rule is pretty correct. Do we, in fact, want any new mines? Are there any more mines working than can be fairly carried on? My opinion is that there are more than ought to be stopped. For the benefit of the young speculator, and the career of a new mine. It is divided, generally, into 6000 shares, or 2000, or 4000. The promoter and his friends probably get 12s. or 14s. a share, and their trouble in starting it, thus pocketing 4000l. to begin with, suppose 1000 shares are sold at the full price, and whilst the public naturally imagines the mine is successful, and the promoter is getting rich, and the meetings are held, the promoters are much surprised to find that, instead of having nearly 7000l. as their capital, they have but 2000l. Now, I do not blame the promoter for getting the money, but I do blame the shareholders for going into such concerns without eyes, and I know the bulk of them do. But to proceed: as soon as the 2000l. is expended—which, by-the-by, will not take a very long time—"calls" will commence; and they will be but trifling, as scarcely any machinery is required in a new mine, and it will be working 12 or 18 months; the calls will, therefore, probably be limited to 1000l. or so, to commence with; but, when the shaft is sunk to a certain depth, and the water cannot go any deeper without a steam-engine, pump, &c. "the calls" will come again, and the shareholders will be alarmed, and the value of shares are reduced to almost any price, and some are even given away, to the extent of the increased calls. A fresh lot of shareholders now come in at a low price, and reap the advantage of all the work done and paid for. Let anyone profess to be the Journal for some years back, and see if my description of the career of a new mine is not correct.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

MELBOURNE, AUG. 26.—Our last month's summary would acquaint you that we were experiencing a season of heavy rains, to so great an extent as to seriously interfere with the operations on our gold fields. The roads were impassable, and the rates of cartage doubled and trebled. Similar weather ran into a fortnight of this month, but for the last ten days a marked improvement has taken place, and we are now experiencing delightful spring weather. Now that the railways are coming into play, the escort returns do not give by any means a correct return of the quantity of gold raised, and the only reliable source of obtaining certain facts are the shipments. The amount of gold shipped to this period since Jan. 1 is 1,354,491 ozs., of which 233,011 ozs. has been the produce of New Zealand, leaving 1,131,960 ozs. as the production of our Victorian fields. From the returns of the mining department, I find that the area of ground actually mined upon is estimated at 584½ square miles, and that the total value of the mining plant in use is valued at 1,433,203. In alluvial mining there are employed 323 steam-engines, of 4935 aggregate horse power, 4033 puddling-machines, 547 whims and pulleys, 110 whips, 89 horse-pumps, 432 sluices and toms, 129 water-wheels, 25 hydraulic hose, and 6 derricks. In quartz mining there are employed 473 steam-engines, of 8169 aggregate horse power, 71 crushing-machines, 259 whims, 25 water-wheels, 4 derricks, and 47 whips.

The Lugsar Company are about to introduce a new method of ventilation in their underground workings, or one which, if not entirely new, is chiefly so as far as concerns its application in this district, and of which a brief description is subjoined. A 2-in. pipe is to be inserted in the water-tank, and taken forward horizontally to the edge of the shaft, where it is turned in a right angle and taken down perpendicularly to the top of the drive at the bottom of the shaft, where it is again turned in a right angle, and carried a few feet along the drive, the end of the pipe terminating in four small prongs, each of which squirts a jet of water about the thickness of coarse brass wire. Opposite each jet, at a distance of a few inches, will be placed a pipe of a 2-in. or 3-in. bore, the four to be fixed together like the barrels in a revolver, and inserted in one side of a case or tank, in the other side of which a pipe of some 4-in. or 6-in. bore will be inserted, and carried horizontally along the top or side of the drive to whatever distance it may be required. The manner in which this contrivance acts may be described by stating that the weight of the column of water in the perpendicular pipe forces the small jets out with such force into the tubes set to receive the discharge as to cause a great current of air, which, while the condensed water falls into the empty tank, passes along the outer pipe to any part of the workings to which it is intended to be taken, thoroughly rarifying the air in the drive. Mr. M'Donald, of Ballarat, gasfitter, is the person who has contracted for supplying and constructing the

In Ballarat district mining is steadily progressing, and in general the companies are doing well and making remunerative returns. Quartz mining is carried on in this locality in a systematic manner, and, in consequence of the superior machinery employed, stone which yields only about 2 dwts. of gold to the ton is being remuneratively worked. A new vein, known as the "Bull" vein, has been discovered, and prospects are favourably spoken of. A new road has been named the Donkey Hill, and a number of claims have been bottomed with satisfactory results. The Rokeby Flat Lead, Talbot, is a scene of considerable activity, the lead showing no signs of running out.

the lead snowing no signs of rudding yet.

The country around Geelong have been giving magnificent returns. Three crushings from Maxwells Run, one of 30 tons yielded 849 ozs., one of 8 tons 138 ozs., and one of 120 tons gave 246 ozs.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in Geelong through the discovery of alluvial gold in the adjoining township of Chilwell; holes have been sunk 25 ft., bottoming on bluestone, and have been abandoned, thus finishing where the Ballarat mine begins to sink in earnest. A fine quarry of Sienna marble has also been discovered in the neighbourhood of Geelong, and a company has been formed to work it.

For some weeks past the Jordan gold field has been approached through Gippsland, but different parties have now found their way to it from the Upper Yarra, and, according to their statements, a road direct from Melbourne can be opened for wheeled vehicles, the distance being only between 80 and 90 miles. The dividing range has now been crossed and opened up on every side, so that the coming summer will see a large population settling there.

From Back Creek we have information that the yield from Rocky Flat Lead is improving, as much as 1 lb. weight of gold having been washed from one bucketful of stuff; the escort returns are also improving from this district. Several new discoveries of quartz reefs have of late been made at Danully; a lot, of 19 tons, from the Telegraph mine, 19 tons, 11 lbs. per ton, and 8 tons from the prospector's claim, yielded 24 oz. 4 dwts. Very rich stone has been discovered at a depth of 3 ft. on the Lanchester Star Reef.

From Sydney I learn that the Newcastle Colliery strike continues, but new hands are

From Sydney I learn that the Newcastle Colliery strike continues, but new hands are daily expected by the company. — C. LEICESTER, M.E.

ADELAIDE, AUG. 22.—Copper, 86½ 10s. per ton at the port. Burra Burra shares are quoted 100, ex div. Galvanised iron is enquired for, there not being much on hand. Wire has sold at a considerable reduction on last month's quotations. Pig-iron is much lower. Coals are not so firm; but, as the consumption is heavy, they are hardly likely to recede further. Our stocks of camphine oils are still very low; boiled linseed oil has improved in value; paraffine is 3d. lower; whale oil and E. L. castor oil bulk are wanted. A more liberal system of leasing mineral lands likely to be instituted by the Legislature. Mr. James Chambers, the projector of the Great Northern Mines, a large stockholder, and projector of Stuart's explorations, died on August 7.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

KAPUNDA COPPER.—The continuance of heavy rains had caused a great deal of trouble at surface, and delayed the mining operations as well as the sampling of the ores raised in July, in which month about 250 tons had been raised. The Jane ores were 175 tons of 18 per cent. average produce, equal to about 32½ tons of pure copper; 114 tons of copper had been shipped per *Sea Star*, and freight engaged for 100 tons per *Orient*, both direct for London.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER.—Captain Terrell reports:—Section 135a: Gaedschen's level is turning out just what I thought, a mass of copper ore, such as I now see at the shaft. The ore is not so rich as that at Tsalven mine, but it is not below the lode began to viden, until it got all over the end, then put the men back to bring in an open cutting to it, wide enough for a cart to go in. This week we have taken out 15 tons of copper. The lode at present is 12 feet high, which is the height of the cutting, and full 6 feet wide, of solid copper. The ore is very rich, it will yield over 40 per cent. I intend to quarry the lode down from the surface. This I think is the best lode of copper ever seen in the colony. —Section 135 a: I have put two men to cut the lode out from the surface, which is rich ore, and the ore is very rich. We have taken out about 10 tons of rich ore this week, and a very good lode is going down. —Section 141: Shaft No. 1 is down 7 fathoms from the surface. We have a good lode of copper ore in the north end; it is worth 300*l.* per fathom. Shaft No. 2 is down 5 fathoms below the surface, through a rich lode of copper ore, 6 feet wide, worth 400*l.* per fathom. No. 3 workings is about 17 fathoms to the south of No. 2 shaft; here the ore is in floors—about 4 feet thick, and 12 feet wide—of good copper ore. We have taken out about 10 tons of rich ore in length from north to south. —Section 142: We have cut from this mine 60 tons of rich ore, worth from 40 to 50 per cent of copper; we have 40 tons of the same class ore ready for dressing, and have also 50 tons raised, from 20 to 30 per cent. Capt. Terrell further reports, under date of Aug. 2:—Since my last report I have made another discovery, 50 yards south of Gaedschen's level, and cut a splendid lode of the ore. I cannot tell the extent, but it appears as large as the lode in Gaedschen's level. The

The following mines are the property of the "Yudanamutana" Copper Company:— Section 135a is the "Yudanamutana" Mine; section 135n, "Wheal Gleeson;" section 285, the "Martichudana;" and section 141, the "Blinman." The company began operations on the latter mine, which is situated about 110 miles from Port Augusta; the three first-mentioned mines adjoin, surrounded by seven mineral sections, forming one mineral block of about 1000 acres.

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER.—Mr. Bonny reports:—Nuculena Mine: The fine course of the shaft recently reported to have been discovered in the bottom of the stratum in stoping. The water is not out of the level at the engine-shaft, but there had not an opportunity of inspecting the discovery during my recent visit to the mines, as the water was not out of the level at the time I left; but Capt. Morrison, on whose report I place implicit reliance, describes the lode as occupying the whole width of the level, and extending 6 or 8 fms. along the bottom. It has also been traced to the northern side of the whim-shaft, and we may, therefore, reasonably conclude that we have at length discovered the true position of the lode. The water is now being pumped out of the Oratunga Mine: The operations which have recently been carried on here comprise the cutting down and timbering of a shaft. In order that the portable engine may be put to work at this mine on its arrival from England, and some stoping in the level: 2 tons of ore have been raised, and a set of men are still employed, the quantity of ore obtained about paying expenses.—Mooroo Mine: Nothing has been done upon this section since Feb. last. In consequence of the water, which comes in too fast to be kept under without

steam-power. **WORTHING.**—Legg's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. under the 43 fathom level—lode in the bottom improving in quality. The 43 south is driven 16 fathoms ground hard. The lode in the past week has very much improved; the part carried is 2 ft. wide, good dressed work. The prove that the shoot of ore dips to the east, and nearer the surface than the level above. In this level north the stopes are looking well—4 to 5 ft. wide; ore of good quality, worth about 4 tons per fm. In the 33 south No. 1 stope is of great width, yielding from 10 to 12 tons of rich ore per fathom. In No. 2 stope the lode is from 2 to 5 ft. wide, and yields about 3 tons of ore per fm. We have good ore ground in this level in addition to the above stopes for a great many fathoms in length, where larger quantities of ore can be taken away. In the back of the 23 there are two stopes which will pay well for working, as will also several other places throughout the mine. In the past month we have cut a branch in the 33 cross-

cut, which is thought to be a part of Boundy's lode. Should this lode be cut rich, which from appearances we may expect, it will greatly add to the value of the property. The furnaces are doing well, wood coming in rapidly and cheaper than before. Quantity of material shipped 9 tons of 50 percent produce and 30 tons rough copper, produce 2614

NORTH RHINE COPPER.—Capt. Barkla reports: The men in driving the 60, north of Cope's engine-shaft, on the course of the main lode, find a stratum of quartz and mundle, which they have passed through it, which is a strong indication of the lode making ore. The lode at present is about four feet thick, and contains quartz and mundle, with a small portion of black ore in it. A decided improvement has taken place in this level since my last report. The lode promises to make a large quantity of copper ore as the end extends north, so that the prospects in this level are very bright. On the south side of the main lode, where the engine-shaft, on the course of the main lode, is much the same as when I wrote last,

BON ACCORD COPPER.—The shallow exploratory workings on the west side of the property had been completed without any important result. The exploratory workings on the eastern side of the property, as recommended by Capt. Dalley, were being carried out in the most effective manner by sinking pits eastward and north-eastward to from 20 to 24 fms. in depth to the water level, and driving therefrom east and west. A considerable extent of ground was in this way in process of being proved, and the country was very favourably being explored, and congenial for the existence of ore, but up to the date of the report no actual discovery of ore in any quantity had been made. The Chairman of the committee reports that they have entrusted the direction and superintendence of these exploratory workings to Captain Simmons, who has been 10 years engaged in mining in the colony, and whom they have every reason to consider to be a man of ability and integrity. The Chairman assures the board that the workings in progress shall be continued "until Capt. Dalley's views shall be carried out in their integrity," and that "the works will be proceeded with with all possible dispatch; the two shafts now being sunk by Capt. Simmons will prove 80 fms. further to the east, before the completion of which I trust I shall have something favourable to report, although I must say that I am not sanguine of getting ore of consequence above the water level." When the 80 fms. mentioned shall be completed, the whole of the ground lying between the

most westerly and most easterly workings that have been executed on the property, embracing a very considerable distance along the boundary line, will have been proved to the depth of the water level.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—The quantity of coal at Koorunga was 57 tons; at Kapunda, 1055 tons; and at Port Adelaide, 683 tons, besides about 200 tons of wood at Koorunga. Owing to the extraordinary heavy rains the furnaces at the Burra works had not been re-lit, but would probably be at work again about the end of the month, if the weather became more settled. All the furnaces at the Port works were in full work—five smelting, two heating, and one annealing.

in full work—five sittings, two roasting, and one refinery.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—The return for July is a satisfactory one; the quantity of quartz crushed was 2721 tons, or 680 tons per week, and the yield of gold amounted to 2100 ozs. 16 dwts., or an average of 15 dwts. 10 grs. per ton. The gross receipts amounted to £6711, 3s. 1d.; expenditure, 14417, 10s. 4d.; profit, £2270, 12s. 7d. The gross receipts are £1000 less than in June, and the gross expenditure to 10s. 7d.; ditto, less quartz delivery account and Melbourne management, to 8s. 6d. Some portion of the expenditure for building furnaces, &c., will be repaid by the Government, most likely during the present month. The yield of gold has now taken a slight retrograde turn, and the first fortnight's account for this month averaged only 11 dwts. 3 grs. We cannot account for the reduced yield beyond the well-known fact that the quartz is always variable in its yield, and the transition from good quality to bad quality is very rapid. The quality of the quartz is all fair to 15 dwts. The gross receipts are made good when they appear.—**Mine.** The sinking of the new shaft has been stopped, owing to the influx of water from one of the veins tapped in the bottom of it. The Clunes Company are opening out another level in the shaft, whilst the mine is draining. The present total depth is 425 ft. In the adjoining claim they are crushing quartz from the eastern vein that yielded last week 2 ozs. to the ton, taken from a depth of 360 ft. This looks promising for us. [A remittance of 20000l. has been received by this month.]—**Adjoining Claim.** There has been a considerable falling off in the yield of gold from the west vein, as the quartz is much poorer than that of the eastern vein. The reduction is probably caused by several of the foreheads striking poor bands of quartz at the same time.—**Welcome Vein:** In the 25 ft. level a party of ten men are engaged stoping in the ground north of the cross-cut; the vein is 6 to 8 ft. wide, and the quartz of fair quality. In the 38 s party six men are driving south on this level; the vein had cut out, but appears to be making again, and is now about 2 ft. wide. In the eastern vein two men are working out some surface quartz that had been been left near the south shaft. In the 38 s level two men are working out some surface quartz that had been left near the south shaft to secure the ground; the vein is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and the quartz poor. In the 38 s two stopes are working with 12 men; the vein is 6 ft. wide, and the quartz of fair quality.—**Robinson's Vein:** In the 38 ft. level 23 men are at work on three stopes—one between the engine-shafts, and two near the south boundary. The vein averages about 7 feet in width, and the quartz is generally poor, but with occasional rich bunches of limited extent.—**West Vein:** In the 25 ft. level 12 men are at work on the stopes north of the cross-cut. The vein is 15 ft. wide, and the quartz of good quality. In the 38 s one stopa is being worked in the ground between the engine-shafts with six men; the vein is 14 feet wide, and the quartz of good quality.—**North Engine-shaft:** The old men's vein was struck in sinking, and the water from it rose 70 ft. in the shaft; they have now got it down, but it is still too quick to allow the sinking to be carried on; meanwhile they have opened the first chamber, and have begun driving the east and west cross-cuts from it. The west cross-cut in the 38 s is now being driven, and is at 96 feet from the shaft, and still driving in the old men's vein. Dividends to the amount of 17s. per share have been paid by the Clunes Company since the last mail left.

FORTUNE COPPER (Western Australia) have received advices from Mr. Lionel Samson, dated Fremantle, Aug. 23, as follows:—"I have received reports from the mine to the 29th ult., and have to advise that 40 tons of copper ore are now at Champion Bay, and 62 tons of copper and 60 tons of lead ore are ready for bagging. The men are still employed in surface working, and have crushed 188 tons of copper ore this month and I expect that a large quantity will be at the Bay ready for shipment before the close of the month."

SCOTCH AUSTRALIAN.—During the month operations at Cadiaglung-
long Mine had been much impeded by heavy rains. Capt. Holman reports:—The engine-
shaft was sunk during the month 3 fms. 1 ft. 10 in., making the present depth 17 fms.
A little more than half the shaft has been driven since the last month's report, and
crossed thereby, I see no reason to doubt that the shaft will be sunk 8 or 10 fms. deeper
(as in many works by the aid of the horse-whim) before starting to cross-cut the lode
therefrom. The east drive has been driven during the month 3 fms. 4 ft.; the stone in
the end has recently been more than usually promising, giving some pieces of good yel-
low ore in soft matrices with native copper disseminated in other portions, and blue
and green carbonates—in fact, scarcely a foot of the lode but what has yielded ores; still
neither of them has been exposed to section, and so as to see what they are.
The lode where seen at the furthest point exposed in the east side looks remarkably pro-
mising, yielding near the south wall some very good samples of native copper, that will
do well for the smelting if it exist in quantity; the latter I shall not be able to test im-
mediately without interfering with the eastern drifage.—Mr. Morehead, the superin-
tendent, states: Capt. Holman's report, it will be seen, speaks of a smaller recent pro-
duction of native copper than the last month's report, and I am inclined to think that the
piles of ore rest mainly on productiveness in depth, and I am glad to find that present
appearances lead him to entertain favourable anticipations on this head. The engine-
shaft, it will be seen, is being pushed down with all practicable dispatch, with a view as
soon as possible to see the lode in the 25. It is at the same time intended to continue
a horizontal exploration in the level of the east drive along the course of the lode. The
above drive has in all respects been decidedly satisfactory as an exploratory work, inas-
much as it has shown a continuous ore-bearing lode as far as it has gone, and
is, we think, pretty certain that the Cadiaglung ore in depth will be sulphureous

As we think, pretty good. The managing works are in capital and the superintendents are in the hands of the foreman. I think the foreman is the best of the obligations of the stratification of the country.—Smelting Works: Capt. Christie reports: We have been getting on as well as could be expected, from the extreme wetness of the wood, and the strangeness to the new smelters of firing with wood: we trust with a change of weather, and a little more experience on the part of the smelters, that we shall get on very well. Mr. Morehead observes: From Mr. Christie's reports it will be seen he is now pretty confident, and I trust on good grounds, that he has got over his difficulties as respects fire-brick and fire-clay.—Coillery: Mr. Croudale, the coillery manager, writes: We have been working the pit for the last three weeks, and I then commenced laying the pit for the coal work, and getting away two places one win the heart of the coal which lies in the Dark Creek range, the other to open communication between the present working pit and the proposed upcast pit: the first is now driven in a distance of 70 yards, the second of 78 yards, and the coal in each place still continues to look well. In the second, or proposed upcast pit, I am still prosecuting the heading in the coal, and we are now in a distance of 117 yards, and the coal continues to be of excellent quality. The clearing of the bush for workmen's houses is now finished. The clearing for the railway is progressing very favourably. Upon the whole, I think the coillery is progressing as favourably as I can expect. Mr. Morehead, the superintendent, expresses great satisfaction with the progress which is being made in all that relates to the coillery.

NEW BURRA BURRA.—The company's manager, Capt. G. Francis, reports that the operations are progressing satisfactorily. In section 1361, the ore-bearing part of the lode averages from 10 to 12 ft. wide, composed of rich malachite, and green and red oxide of copper, which, according to assay made by W. R. Elphick, of the Burra Burra Refractory, contains 54.46 per cent. copper, 5.54 per cent. iron, and 1.44 per cent. with the assay I had previously made. This deposit of ore continues through the property for a considerable distance, accompanied by parallel and continuous bodies of rich copper ore, embedded in gossan of the best description. In sections 1370 and 1444 the lode increases in size and productiveness, with rich carbonate, malachite, grey copper, and red oxide cropping out at surface, and running through the valley between the two spurs of Mount Coffin on the south-east side of the mount, being west of north and east of south, corresponding with the paying mines of the colony, such as Burra Burra, Wallaroo, Kapunda, and others. The quantity of rich mineral opened on this property, and the great success in the assay, is a good reason to justify very sanguine expectations of early profits. The operations are conducted upon a very inexpensive system, the ore being found and worked from surface requiring no expensive machinery, like mining in general. Corresponding samples are forwarded, which cannot fail to give satisfactory results. [Messrs. Johnson, Mathew, and Co., of Hatton-garden, have assayed the samples forwarded, the result being—No. 1, 56.2; No. 3, 54; No. 5, 53; No. 5, 54.46 per cent.

COPPER MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA—THE YUDANAMUTANA.—The following extracts are taken from the *South Australian Advertiser*, of August 23. Every month adds fresh proof to the former evidence of the exhaustless wealth of our mineral deposits; in fact, it is not too much to state that we shall soon make mining a profitable and comfortable mode of depending in an ample point of view. The Yudanamutana Mine things are doing in a satisfactory manner. The following is an extract from Capt. Terrill's letter:—"You will see by my report that we have cut a fine lode in Gaedachens's level, which is the best lode there ever was seen in this colony; a person would not believe it without seeing it. I have seen by the papers that the captain of the Blinnan (belonging to the Yudanamutana Company) has been to the mine, and has seen the lode; he has heard that, and he says, 'I want a large block of copper, if you send me a dray or timber-wagon large enough I will send you a block of 20 tons weight, that will produce 40 per cent.'"

THE NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY (N.S.W.)—We observe from their report just to hand by the Australian mail, that this company, which is working a fine seam of coal of comparatively limited extent, but of excellent quality, in New South Wales, has declared a good dividend. After allowing for depreciation, wear and tear, and the alteration of rolling stock, &c., a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been paid on the six months ending July 1 last, and a balance of 2792l. 16s. 5d. has been carried forward to the credit of the profit and loss account of the current half year; we are the more glad to notice this, because (especially as the company pay 30 per cent. for the use of a railway of some length to reach the Great Northern Railway) to convey the produce of the colliery to the Port of Newcastle it seems a promise well for the success of the Scottish Australian Mining Company in this branch of their business, as they possess, and are about to work, a much larger extent of coal land a good deal nearer to the same port of shipment.

NEW WASHING APPARATUS.—For the past few weeks a newly invented washer has been in operation at the Isle Royale Stamp Mill, and has attracted considerable attention. The principle is similar to that of the jiggering machine, except that it is operated in an inverse manner. Its operations, in fact, have been of the most satisfactory character. It washes about 10 tons of the coarser sand per day, cleaning the mineral to about 80 per cent., and requires but little care, even as it is now set up. It can easily be so placed that the sand would run direct from the stamps into the machine, the waste sand washed away, and the dressed mineral deposited in the barrels ready for heading without any care whatever, except to remove the barrels when filled. So far as we can judge, it is a machine well worthy of the attention of mining men, and we shall watch its operation with ordinary interest. The patent has been applied for.

Kaki, Superior, Minn. Gazette.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ROME.—At the present moment, when all Europe is looking towards Rome as the point upon which the question of general peace or war hangs, the nature-like photographs, by Macpherson, of the various classic ruins, modern edifices, &c., so plentiful in that city, which are now being exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution, are of great interest. The photographs are 450 in number, and comprise not only the portraiture of the works with which we were familiar, so far as reading could make us in our school days, but also the halls of the Vatican, and the charming works of art both within and without that gorgeous edifice.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—WORTHY OF SPECIAL NOTE.—These purifying pills ease every other medicine for regulating the digestion, setting healthy on the liver and gall bladder, clearing the blood, and restoring the action of the stomach and bowels, invigorating the nervous system, and removing all the causes of neither pain or other inconvenience. At all seasons the system is liable to sudden checks, in such cases these pills restore the balance of the circulation, and ward off dangerous attacks of diarrhoea, dysentery, or cholera. They are the best correctives of the stomach, and the most powerful over the liver, and are equally efficacious in all cases of indigestion, flatulency, weight, and loss of appetite, or by the presence of indigestible food. They speedily remove all the causes of indigestion, and restore the system to its normal condition prior to the accession of more serious symptoms, which debilitate, if they do not endanger life.

MINING IN THE ISLE OF ISLAY.

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for from being displeased, I can highly appreciate the explanation given by the proprietor, "Veritas," in last week's Journal, relative to the cost of the Island to Mr. Morrison, and to the position of the property, regarding his heirs and son-in-law, Mr. Charles Morrison. After my letter was inserted, to which "Veritas" sent no rejoinder, information reached me that the price paid for Islay was under half a million sterling; but it was not before aware that Mr. Charles Morrison had sold a portion of the land.

It is important such errors should be corrected. The interesting question remains as to the capabilities of Islay to produce ores of lead and copper, or iron, and all well-wishers to British, and especially to Scotch, mining must be satisfied that thus far the explorations are successful, as evidenced by parcels of lead ore being raised and sent to market—a fact which originates the importance of the work to which we have referred.

I do not wish to waste spots in Islay are available for similar operations? Pending the results of our investigations, the probability that, if further leases of mineral rights were obtained from the proprietor, whether Mr. Charles Morrison or his heirs, that capital can be found to carry out the enterprise. The additional information may be obtained at the office of this Journal, and he will be happy to receive any communication on the subject.

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WEST BASSET AND SOUTH FRANCES.

will do"
—Ed. M. J.]
as is from my wish now; and, as has been from my *intention* hitherto to
the property of West Bassett; and, as, unwilling as I am to discuss the contents
I cannot allow the letter of "A West Bassett Shareholder," in your last, to pass
without a slight observation. That letter is no reply whatever to mine; and there
are many easy for an anonymous correspondent than to deal in broad-cast state-
ments, incorrect, without an attempt at proof. In my first letter I referred
to you (in a manner, as I thought, inoffensive to both sides) as an example of
the way in which mining leases were drawn, and stated that one party claimed
a right of way to the north corner of John Vincent's house, and the other to the south
corner to this the most positive contradiction, and accused me of general mis-
statements. I replied by giving you *in* your copy of the judgment of Mr. Justice Wil-
liams he referred to the "corner of Vincent's house." I have no doubt
that to that which I had used. I gave, also, a copy of an official document
of other statements I had made, and "Lex" is now silent; but a "Share-
holder" now determines that it would be "a waste of words" (and, indeed, it would)
to discuss the "proposition" "simply incorrect;" and goes on to say that I have no right
to discuss his property, &c. And to this I reply, that "Lex" compelled me to *ad-*
dress him, I could not, as a public writer in your Journal for nearly a quarter of
a century, submit to be accused of misrepresenting facts; and what I did write, I wrote
with my name attached, and I abide by it.
J. Y. WATSON.

SOUTH LEAD MINE (South Wales).—At a board meeting, held a
few days since, this week, instructions were given to both the secretary and en-
gineer of the mine, to have the necessary machinery erected at the bottom of the
shaft, and early in the coming week I understand a deputation will visit the mine
for the purpose of entering into the necessary contracts. The whole of the shares have
been sold, and, as the lodes so far laid open cannot fail to give immediate re-
sults, and as the sinking of the vein is expected to be very considerable

Meetings of Mining Companies.

KELLY BRAY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austin Friars, on Thursday, Mr. H. G. SNAPE in the chair.

Mr. E. KIRK (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts, ending with costs for August, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Call	£604	4	11
Copper ore sold	954	4	1
Mundic sold	100	0	0
Balance last audit	£214	5	3
May mine cost, merchants' bill, &c.	323	7	7
June ditto	379	11	10
July ditto	370	14	6
Aug. ditto	347	4	4
Leaving credit balance	£ 23	5	6

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—
Oct. 14.—I beg to hand you the following report of the operations in this mine since the last general meeting:—In the 85, east of the western engine-shaft, which has been for some time idle, we have cut south to the east of a small cross-course, and discovered the south part of the lode, which will average in size from 2 to 5 ft. wide, and have taken it down for 4 fms. in length, and drawn the same to surface, which has produced 10 tons of fair quality ore, and the lode in the end is still about the same value—a very promising lode, opening profitable ground. The 75 has been suspended for some time, and the tributors are stopping the backs, and earning fair wages. We have commenced a rise in the 35, which is up now upwards of 5 fms.; here we have made a good discovery in the past week; we have opened on the lode 9 ft. in height since the ore has been discovered, and find the lode is 3½ ft. wide on an average, and will produce from 4 to 5 tons of rich ore per fm. Both the ends and back of the rise are equally as rich as when the bunch of ore was met with; it is worth in slight from 30s. to 35s. per fm. Our idea was to make a communication with the 25 with all possible dispatch. When effected there will be good ventilation, and a fine piece of valuable ground laid open. You will please bear in mind the 25 is not up to the point where the rise is by 3 fms., which you can see by the plans. You will please also observe there is a great quantity of whole ground standing, both in height and in length, eastward of the before-named discovery, which will, if the same prospects continue, yield a great quantity of ore of superior quality.—Eastern Mine: The 70 has been driven east since the last general meeting 11½ fms., and is now east of shaft about 55 fms., in which the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of white iron, floor-spar, mundic, and occasionally spots of ore, and the ground is easy for progress; set at 5s. 6d. per fm. We have commenced a cross-cut south at the before-named level, in order to prove the branches which were met with in the cross-cut about 50 fms. further west; the ground in the cross-cut is strongly mineralised, with branches containing mundic and copper ore, and the water freely coming from the end, showing indications that there is something not far ahead. The tributors department is somewhat improved in the past week, and, if the same prospects continue as at present, the balance will be on the right side of the sheet against another meeting. Every care shall be taken, consistent with the proper development of the mine, in order to keep the cost as low as possible. The machinery is in good working order, and of ample power for many years to come.—S. JAMES.

The CHAIRMAN said it afforded him much pleasure in being able to state that the present financial position of the company was much more satisfactory than for some time past, as there was now a small balance in favour of the mine. About the report was of an encouraging character, it was deemed by the committee that the more prudent course upon the present occasion would be to make a small call, which might, perhaps, be the last that would be required.

Mr. SMITH said there certainly had not been a more satisfactory report or statement of accounts submitted for a considerable time past. He hoped the company's affairs would continue to progress, and that the development of the property would be satisfactorily prosecuted without any further call being made.

The SECRETARY said it was his opinion that the bunch of ore cut in the 85 was a continuation of that bunch which in the 75 had produced such large returns. It would be seen by the discovery made in the 35, of a lode of the average value of 35s. to 40s. per fm., that it was a bunch of ore making up in the gossan. The 25 and would meet this same run of ore in 4 or 5 fms. driving; and if it were cut at that point, he had no doubt that a very large amount of ground would be discovered, which would come away at considerable profit. Every exertion was being made at the eastern part of the mine, by driving the ends and putting out cross-cuts, to endeavour to make some discovery; and he (the secretary) confidently hoped that before the next general meeting satisfactory results would be obtained. Everything was being conducted with the greatest economy, and the agents felt no small satisfaction at seeing the whole of the mine presenting such a promising aspect.

A SHAREHOLDER fully agreed with the remarks that had been made as to the improved position of the mine, and he should certainly support the proposition of the committee to make a small call upon the present occasion.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if a call of 1s. per share would not be sufficient to meet all their requirements?—The SECRETARY thought it would be better to make the call 2s., for then the committee would be able not only to discharge the claims upon the company, but the agent would not be compelled to take away the ore so rapidly as he would otherwise have to do.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, stated that the total amount of the arrears of the call was £11, 10s.

The report having been received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, a call of 2s. per share was made; a discount of 5 per cent. to be allowed if the call be paid on or before Nov. 1. The committee of management were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PROSPER UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the account-house on the mine, on Oct. 2, Mr. FREDERICK HILL in the chair.

A statement of accounts, ending with costs for July, was submitted, which showed a debit balance of £980l. 8s. 4d.

The report of the agents (Capt. J. Richards, W. H. Martin, and W. Millett) was read, which stated that during the four months ending with July there had been 336 fathoms of ground explored. There were employed in the work operations, without stops, 86 men and 10 boys; and tributors, 52 men and 12 boys. The quantity of black tin in stone and at the stamps was 35 tons 15 cwts. 1 qr.—taking it at 66s. 5s. per ton, it is equal to 2327l. There is a large quantity of low-priced tin stuff that can be broken when the stamps require it.

The CHAIRMAN said the accounts just submitted, embracing a period of four months, included the cost of a large supply of coal, as well as of two cargoes of timber—the latter being worth between 700l. and 800l. Although it would have been much more satisfactory if the accounts showed a balance on the right side of the book, yet he believed a further development of the property would soon bring about that desirable result. Among the various authorities who had expressed a favourable opinion of the property, he might mention the name of Capt. Taylor, of Wendon Consols. That agent he (the Chairman) was glad to inform the meeting was present, and would afford any information beyond that contained in his report. With respect to the tin at surface, it would be seen that Capt. Richards estimated the quantity at upwards of 33 tons.

Mr. MURCHISON enquired what further cost would be required to make the tin marketable?—Capt. RICHARDS calculated that it would cost about 12l. or 15l. per ton.

Mr. MURCHISON enquired what were the important points from which large returns had been anticipated, but which had failed?—Capt. RICHARDS said that some time ago they had a very fine bunch of ore at Hill's shaft, which lasted for 10 fms. in length, but only from 4 to 5 fms. above, and 3 fms. below, the level. He still believed, however, that it would be again found in depth. A point which up to the present time had caused some disappointment was in driving west of Hoskin's shaft towards West Prosper. As yet that had not turned out as had been confidently expected; but it might be remarked that the exploration was at a comparatively shallow depth. The former company had driven in that direction so far as it was considered prudent on account of the water, but they always had a very promising lode.

A SHAREHOLDER would like to hear read the report of Capt. Taylor, who, he believed, had inspected the property on behalf of the lords.

The report of Capt. Taylor stated that Louise's engine-shaft was sunk to the 40 fm. level, and that the lode entered the shaft about 2 fms. above that level, containing good work for copper and tin. The 60 fm. level had been driven west of the shaft about 3 fms., the lode in the end being 6 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, yielding good work for copper and tin, and worth for both minerals about 15s. per fathom—this end is likely to considerably improve in driving. The 60 had been driven east about 3 fms., lode poor; the lode in the winze sinking under the 50, west of shaft, was 6 ft. wide, worth about 20s. per fathom for tin and copper. There were about 3 fms. more to sink to communicate with the 60 fm. level, when, no doubt, there would be a large piece of ground available, which would be worked to a good profit. The lode in the 50 fm. level, west of Louise's shaft, had increased in size to about 11 or 12 ft. wide, when it split into two parts, forming a horse between the two levels of about 13 ft. thick. The lode in the north end was fully 6 ft. wide, containing a large quantity of mundic, good stones of copper, and tin stuff of low quality. Judging from the nature of this lode, he thought any miner would be inclined to say there was every indication of large quantities of copper, which must certainly be found in depth under this rich deposit of mundic. The lode in the south end was 4 ft. wide, worth for copper 26s. per fathom. He thought this a very important part of the mine, and had no doubt the returns from there would considerably increase. The 60 fm. level had been driven east of Hoskin's engine-shaft 16 fms., through a lode averaging 6 ft. wide, worth for that length about 26s. per fathom for tin. The 50 had been driven east of Hoskin's shaft 12 fms., opening moderate tributors ground. The winze below the 60 was down 7 fms., lode large and of a promising character, and when holed will lay open a large piece of profitable tin ground in the back of the 60. There were a great many other points in operation, some of which, no doubt, would prove productive, but at present poor. He would beg to add that, with regard to the machinery, it is scarcely needful to say everything is of the first order, and both underground and at surface reflect great credit on the manager.

Capt. RICHARDS (in answer to an enquiry as to the reason that the tin had not been sold) said there had been an unavoidable delay in getting the stamps into working order, and also in attaching the calciner; but there were now 32 heads of stamps at work, and this week there had been sold 500l. worth of tin, at an average of 66s. 5s. per ton. He hoped from the present time to make regular monthly returns, beginning with 10 tons. Although, as he had already said, there were 32 heads of stamps at work, he thought in about six weeks from the present time the number of heads would be doubled, and soon after that the returns of tin would be materially increased, perhaps twofold. There was a large quantity of tin ground opened; but it would be useless to increase the expenditure of breaking and raising the stuff until that which was accumulated upon the floors had been cleared off.

Mr. JARRATT enquired what were the prospects for copper?—Capt. RICHARDS said he was sorry to say that the bunch of copper which was met with had not continued to answer their expectations. It was rich for the time, but it must be remembered that the mine was comparatively shallow. They might look upon the bunches as gossan bunches, so that they might have poor levels between the gossan and ore. He was glad to say that there was at present a very splendid course of ore in the 50, west of Louise's shaft, as the shareholders might see by the fine pile of ore on the floors. If this bunch continued it would not be at all a difficult matter to pay the costs of the mine. In the former working of West Prosper they returned sometimes as much as 700 tons of copper in a month.

Several large shareholders suggested that the mine should be inspected by Capt. Chas. Thomas and Capt. Pascoe (of South France), which suggestion was unanimously agreed to; but, as there was some doubt whether Capt. Charles Thomas would be able to undertake the duty, it was decided that Capt. Daw (of Carn Breu) should, in that case, be requested to join Capt. Pascoe.

Mr. MURCHISON suggested that the attention of the inspecting agents should be particularly called to the expenditure that had been incurred, and to give their opinion as to whether there had been an unnecessary or extravagant outlay, for it would be very important to have an independent opinion upon this point, it having been so repeatedly raised. He could not but think it was a great pity, and particularly in an extensive undertaking, that a larger number of shareholders did not attend the general meetings upon the mine, and see for themselves, for however ignorant a person might be of mining, there could be no doubt that, by visiting the spot and by there hearing explanations and discussions, a tolerably clear idea of the merits of any mining undertaking might be formed.

The report and accounts having been received and adopted, a call of 1l. per share was made. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NORTH TRELAUWY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Hotel, Liskeard, on Oct. 9, Capt. PETER CLYMO in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. A statement of accounts for the quarter ending June showed a credit balance of £37, 7s. 3d. The liabilities exceeded the assets by 119l. 17s. 7d.

The report of the agents (Capt. H. Hodge and H. Harvey) stated that the lode in the 75 south was 1 ft. wide, producing stones of lead—an improvement was expected in this end shortly, there being a good lode gone down before the end from the level above. The stop in the back of this level would produce 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The cross-cut extended west of the quarry lode 9½ fms. towards the western lode. Two parcels of lead were sold on Oct. 7—No. 1, computed 9 tons, at 24s. 10s., to Messrs. Stock and Co.; and No. 2, 5 tons, at 7l. 17s., to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co. They hoped to sell another parcel prior to the next general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that any further information which shareholders might desire would be gladly afforded.

Capt. H. HODGE (manager of North Trelawny and Wheal Mary Ann), in answer to questions put by Mr. Peter Watson, stated that North Trelawny contained the same lodes as Wheal Ludcott, as well as the same cross-course that had produced so much silver in that mine. At the present time North Trelawny was paying about half its costs, and if any discovery were made during the current quarter in driving upon the western lodes the whole of the costs would soon be met by the returns. During the past quarter there had been sold 9 tons of ore of the value of 24l. 10s. per ton, and 5 tons of the value of 7l. 17s. per ton.

The CHAIRMAN said he was a large shareholder, and had been so for some time. He had a good opinion of the property, and believed by perseverance they would ultimately be rewarded for their outlay.

Mr. RICHARD (the purser), in answer to a question, stated that the arrears of call did not exceed about 80l. So that, if the whole of the arrears were paid the company's book would be cleared within about 200l. He believed that North Trelawny would ultimately prove a profitable mine.

Mr. PETER WATSON said that from a personal inspection of the property, as well as from information he had been able to collect in the district, he believed they had the most confident reasons for anticipating that North Trelawny would, upon further development, prove equal to the circumstances, which had done, and still were doing, so much for their respective properties. It was traversed by the same lodes, and, indeed, by the same cross-course that had produced so much silver in the neighbouring property, Ludcott; and he could see no reason why in North Trelawny the same results should not be produced by the same cross-course.

The CHAIRMAN (in answer to a question from Mr. Edward Cooke) said that the lowest level was the best, which was, of course, a satisfactory feature.

Mr. E. COOKE said he was always an advocate for the vigorous development of mines; and as North Trelawny seemed to possess all the elements of a productive property, he should most certainly vote in favour of a call being made upon the present occasion sufficient to carry on the development of the property with vigour.

Mr. PETER WATSON said there was a general opinion that if the engine were placed upon the brow of the hill, North Trelawny would soon prove itself equal to the adjoining mines. That, however, was perhaps but a matter of opinion; all he could say was, that he hoped the executive would determine upon a more vigorous development of the property.

Captain HODGE stated that the sinking had been through a most favourable killas.

The CHAIRMAN said it had been a matter of surprise to everybody that more lead had not been met with, considering the quantity that had been returned from Ludcott, but he thought there was every probability of having a good lode in depth.

Upon the proposition of Mr. E. COOKE, seconded by Mr. R. HAWKE, the accounts to the end of June were passed and allowed, and the report was received and adopted.

After some discussion, a call of 2s. per share was made.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, which terminated the proceedings.

THE GOLD MINES OF MERIONETHSHIRE.

The abstract of Mr. Readwin's very interesting paper on the "Gold-bearing Strata of Merionethshire," read before the British Association, and published in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 11, represented the position and prospects of the Welsh gold mines in far less glowing colours than the paper itself, and as gold in Wales is at present the all-absorbing topic, it may be worth while to revert to the paper in order to extract a few more of the important facts. Mr. Readwin divides the auriferous district of which he treats into the Cwmhelian, Maesgwm, Berthylwyd, Cambrian, Clogau, and Vigra, and as the Clogau has been the first to give promise, it is certainly entitled to have priority.

Mr. Readwin states that the mine is situated about 1½ mile north of the Half-way House, on the turnpike-road from Dolgelly to Barmouth, the most charming in Europe. This property contains a large number of lodes, mineralised throughout, more or less, with galena, blende, and copper pyrites, and with the occasional occurrence of blamit and tellurium. The St. David's gold lode is the most noted, in consequence of it having outstripped all other gold mines of the kingdom, by doing the last thing that was predicted of it—"pay a profit." Of this, however, there can be but little doubt, as by official returns up to Sept. 30 last, 7892 ozs. of gold have been sold to the Bank of England, the produce of only 1091 tons of quartz; 1173½ ozs. of which was produced from 1072½ tons of mineral in which the gold was not visible, and the astonishing quantity of 6718½ ozs. from only 18 tons 17 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. of quartz, realising nearly 30,000l., at a cost of some 3000l., or less. No quartz mining on record has given such a result. The remaining lode produces gold in quartz, in the 15 fm. level, at the rate of 1 oz. to the ton. Mr. Readwin believes that, under proper management, the Clogau is capable of producing far greater results than these mentioned. Besides the Clogau proper, the district contains the Garthgell (on the St. David's and Cambrian gold lodes), which has yielded 2 to 10 dwts. to the ton, and appears to increase in depth; the Tynycornel, which is at present unexplored; the Hendreforian, where the indications are good; and the West Clogau, which yields 17 dwts. to the ton.

The Vigra Copper Mine is situated to the west of Clogau, and takes up nearly the whole of the Vigra Mountain. Extensive explorations have been carried on here for copper, some of which is auriferous. The lode stuff taken at random yields nearly ½ oz. of gold to the ton, on assay. Specimens have produced more than this. Visible gold is said to have been found here. This mine ought to be worked on a large scale. The Clogau Gold Mill is erected on this property. The Tynydydd has several lodes, all of which are auriferous; at present they are poor at surface. The Wellington, the North Vigra, the Fach-Ynys, the Nant-Coch, and the Llanaber, are also in this district, all of which have proved to be auriferous, and some rich.

In the Cwmhelian district there is the Cwmhelian Ucha, where there are 20 lodes of galena and blende quartz, the whole mass being auriferous, and yielding from 3 dwts. to 19 dwts. per ton; the Cwmhelian Isaf, where the galena lode gives from 5 to 10 dwts. of gold; 7 ozs. of silver per ton, and 8 dwts. of gold; and the Cwmhelian Isaf, where the galena lode gives from 5 to 10 dwts. of gold; 7 ozs. of silver per ton, and 8 dwts. of gold. The Tynydydd, where the galena contains 6 to 11 dwts. of gold, and 50 ozs. to 60 ozs. of silver per ton, and where gold has actually been found attached to the roots of moss; the Dolffrynog, where stones richer than at Clogau have been found at a depth of 40 fms.—in this mine there are several quartz veins, yielding from 10 to 15 dwts. of gold per ton; the East Dolffrynog, where there are six quartz veins, yielding from 6 to 9 dwts. per ton; and the North and West Dolffrynog, where from 9 dwts. to 6 ozs. of gold have been obtained per ton of quartz—the former is worthy of attention, from rich gold being found 6 fms. deep, and the latter from the fact of the mine water being saturated with copper.

The Maesgwm district is on the western side of the Trawsfynydd road, nearly opposite the Tynydydd, and includes Maesgwm, Gaulwyd, and Coed-y-fair. The former, although traversed by the Cwmhelian great gold lode, and the Gaulwyd gold lode, is scarcely explored at all, and at the latter visible gold has recently been found. The Gaulwyd Gold Mine has two very distinct lodes, from one of which he has taken several stones of visible ore. The poorest stuff contains, on assay, 10 to 11 dwts. of gold per ton. This mine will probably prove a second Clogau, as the lode stuff is identical in character with the St. David's lode.

The Berthylwyd district includes the Berthylwyd, which contains what Mr. Warington Smyth describes as "that grand champion lode, Berthylwyd," which runs in a direction north-north-east, and south-west for about one mile; the Gollref, the Cae-gwernog, Cae Mawr, Berthys, Tynberthys, and Glandir. At Berthylwyd, blende and galena are the chief products, all of which are auriferous. Mr. Readwin states that only a few days ago he saw both blende and galena pounded fine, and gold washed therefrom, in the proportion of 3 to 4 ozs. to the ton. He himself washed gold from the alluvium of so fine a quality that it floated on water. As much as 6 ozs. to the ton has recently been extracted by Britten's amalgamating machine. This mine is destined to produce, I think, from its inexhaustible supply of metalliferous quartz, some extraordinary results. Cae-gwernog Mine adjoins Berthylwyd, and is favoured with a continuation of the great champion lode at Berthylwyd. Trials of ore from this mine have produced sometimes as much as 8 ozs. to the ton. A few days ago I visited the mine for the first time, and discovered an old heap of calcined stuff, upon which were visible globules of gold. Assays of the surface lode stuff, produced from 2 to 4 dwts. to the ton. Cae Mawr Mine adjoins the Berthylwyd and Cae-gwernog Mines; it was here that the first gold was discovered. Visible gold has recently been found, and the assay gives from 9 to 11 dwts. to the ton of surface mineral. Glasfwr Copper Mine is a remarkable property, from 18,000l. worth of copper ore having been sold on it, simply the result of quarrying.

The Cambrian district includes the Cambrian proper, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Moel Isari, and the Cwmhelian. The Cambrian has six remarkable blende lodes, three of which Mr. Readwin knows to be highly auriferous. No. 6 lode produces gold, occasionally very rich, in blende. He has extracted gold from the blende ore at the rate of 300 ozs. to the ton, and considers there can be no question about gold being found there in paying quantities. Gold has also been found in the slate. At the Cwmhelian Mine the noticeable lode is one that has the appearance of being a continuation of the St. David's lode, at Clogau; the quartz is similar, and contains, according to Mr. Readwin's assay, 18 dwts. of gold to the ton. The Prince of Wales Mine has several remarkable galena and blende lodes, from which he exhibits specimens at the International Exhibition, containing from 300 ozs. to 400 ozs. to the ton; and 17 ozs. were recently obtained from 5 cwts. of the blende ore.

In the Clogau district there is, in addition to the Clogau proper, the Garthgell, the Hendreforian, the West Clogau, and the Maesgwm. The Garthgell Mine is situated between the Cambrian and Clogau Mines, and receives the lodes of both mines. The Cambrian gold lode runs into the set a few yards from the spot where visible gold is now being raised, and the St. David's gold lode has been traced on the Clogau side up to the boundary of the Garthgell set. The same results as the Cambrian are expected daily. The ore by assay gives from 2 dwts. to 10 dwts. of gold to the ton at surface, and to appearance, increase in depth. A shallow adit will cut the Cambrian gold lode, about the same level as that company's present working. Tynycornel Farm, on the west of Clogau, has the St. David's lode running through it; this is at present unexplored; but as the lode on each side of the farm is auriferous, it is more than probable that gold will be found here also. The Hendreforian Mine lies in the middle of the Hergwyn Valley, between the Vigra and Clogau Mountains. Gold has been produced by assay; the indications here are very good. The West Clogau Mine, at Lyschafn, has yielded from 1 ton of quartz 17 dwts. of fine gold; about 1 lb. he should think, what it contained, when the means used to extract it are considered. He found gold

visible in the quartz here in 1856, at nearly 150 fathoms lower than the upper level of St. David's gold lode.

With reference to the mode of extraction adopted, Mr. Readwin reports that at the Clogau they are using Berdan's pans, and Britten's amalgamator in use; at the Cambrian the Marmato process; at the Prince of Wales Mine the process which has given the Port Phillip Company such large profits, and which consists of the Marmato process and partial amalgamation; and at the United Dolffrynog the sluice-box process, which loses ten times as much fine gold as it catches coarse. Mr. Readwin then introduces a letter from Mr. Mosheim, from Nevada, who writes that the quantity of quartz in sight is enormous, and the whole district promises a great future. Mr. Mosheim proposes to treat sulphurets containing gold with an acid and an alkali, in certain proportions, with the addition of steam. Mr. Readwin concludes by stating that he has reason to believe that Mr. Mitchell's plan will extract 90 per cent. of the gold from some minerals, and that Mr. Mosheim's plan will operate upon the most difficult class of sulphurets with a satisfactory result. If so, he says, wherever quartz containing stuff is obtainable in large quantities, and where water-power is available, there can be no doubt whatever of an average of 8 or 10 dwts. of gold to the ton, paying a large profit and opening a new branch of industry of vast importance to the country.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

There has been a very marked improvement in the Mining Share Market during the past week. The increased demand for dividend and leading progressing shares, especially by new buyers, have given considerable animation to the business of the week, and in several instances great advances have followed, and although fluctuations have taken place an improved market is, in all probability, likely to be maintained. The further advance in the price of tin will have a tendency to improve the value of all tin mines. The fortnightly settlement came off on Wednesday, which had a satisfactory result. Although some stocks were rather scarce, DIVON GREAT CONSOL continues in demand, and SETON and NEW SETON have been in good request; the latter mine considerably advanced in consequence of a reported improvement in the shaft, but shares have not receded.—SOUTH FRANCES, TINCOT, T. STRAY PARK, COOK'S KITCHEN, EAST RONA, NORTH ROSEKAR, and a few others have been dealt in at improved rates. An enquiry sprung up for HENRIETTA, consequent on a good discovery in the shaft, and probably its proximity to the Seton.—COFFER HILL, DOLCOTH, and WEST DANA have been enquired for, but found rather scarce.—EAST CARN BREU advanced on the reported discovery in the 60, and afterwards receded, but yesterday, on the same belief, the shares considerably advanced.—NORTH CROFT although slightly receded, and a large number of shares have been dealt in; notwithstanding the fact that it had been made to depress the price, the shares appear to be fairly supported.—NORTH DANA and NORTH TREKERRY have shared in the transactions of the week.—SOUTH CROFT and CARROLL have been enquired for; the former has improved, especially in the country.—WHEAL UNY has been in fair demand, at present market quotations, but has been sought at former quotations.—NORTH JAMES are being fairly changed hands at better prices.—An active enquiry for USKON has been taken place, and shares considerably advanced.—There has been transactions in MARGARET, PROVIDENCE, GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, BASSETT and GATLEY, WENDON CONSOL, and TREWOLLS, some of which have been dealt in at improved rates.—SOUTH CARN BREU has advanced, in consequence of their scarcity, but few transactions followed.—EAST CARADONS have considerably receded.—MARKE VALLEY and NORTH PUEK are at minimum quotations.—LUDCOTTS continued firm during the early part of the week, but since the account shares have receded.—HERODSFOOT and MARY ANN are firm, at present rates.—WEST CARN BREU and TAWLEY have been done at low prices.—TAMAR, GUNNIS LAKE, and HAWKMOON done at present quotations.

At WHEAL HARRIET the lode recently cut in the 115 is of a very promising character, and likely to open out well; the lode in the winze below the 100 is worth 120l. fm. for tin. The eastern part of the mine continues to look well, and promises to yield good parcels of copper ore.—At HENRIETTA Mine they have cut into a splendid lode of copper ore; this discovery was made on the 8th, and continues to look remarkably well for a permanent.

At KILPATRICK, the lode in the pump-shaft, which was reported to be discovered by the presence of granite last week, has improved, and is now worth upwards of 100l. per fm. for the length. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 110 is now improved and is now valued at 60l. per fm. All the other productive places continue of the same value as last stated.

At EAST CARADON, the 70 west, on the counter, is worth 50l. per fathom; the 70 55l., the 60 east 20l., and the 50 east 15l. per fathom; the 50 west, on the new lode, valued at 7l. per fm. All other places are without change.

HAWKMOON continues to present the same favourable appearance as before report the tin ground in the adit and the stopes in the back maintaining their value. The recent discoveries in Gunns Lake are considered highly encouraging, for the western part of Hawkmoor has the same lode, and the same character. The lode at the engine-shaft at William Mary is worth 6 tons per fm.; the winze in the bottom of the 10 is yielding 5 tons per fathom; and the stopes in the back are worth 4 tons; the lode in the 22 west is worth 6 tons per fm.—At GEORGE AND CHARLOTTE the lode in the adit is equally productive, the western end being worth 6 tons, and the eastern 3 tons per fm.—At GAWTOS, stopes in the back of the 36 continue highly productive, yielding on an average 47 tons of ore per fm.; the lode being large, but varying in size; the 50 is to be seen in the ore ground gone down from the level above. The prospects generally are considered very cheering.

The MAUDLIN Mine is now in fork to the bottom level, and they have commenced driving in the 57 west, on a large and promising lode. This mine has been in operation for several years, and considering the highly mineralised character of the ground, the unusual size of the powerful lodes, have rather surprised practical miners that so important a discovery has not taken place. The inadequacy of the machinery has been removed by the erection of an engine of sufficient power to supply all the requirements of a productive mine; and there remains little doubt that before long discoveries will be made, and the patience and energy of the proprietors be well rewarded.

At TINCOT, HARRIET they are progressing very satisfactorily for the brief period the present company have commenced operations. They have erected a small engine, six heads of stamps, and driven 20 fms. on the course of the lode, which is yielding 3 cwts. to 4 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks, which will keep the stamps fully employed, and although they have not been at work more than two months, they calculate being in the market in about a fortnight with a good batch of black tin.

NORTH JAMES is reported to be looking very encouraging. The shaft is nearly down to 30 fm. level, and the 10 west is an extraordinary large lode; that part which has been carried is valued at 10l. per fm., and the 20 west is worth 15l. per fm. At EAST TREKERRY Mine, the 55 cross-cut north is progressing favourably, and in the ground, and from appearances there is reason to expect they will cut a good lode, at 40 east is improving, the lode being ore throughout.—At GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have a lode in Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 140, reported to be worth 70l. per fm.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS: In Lyle's shaft, sinking under the 140, the lode has improved and is reported to be worth 75l. per fathom for tin. No material change has taken place in any other part of the mine. They have sampled 184 tons of tin stuff, and are expected to realise a fair price.—EAST CARN BREU: A telegram was received Thursday, advising the cutting of the middle lode at the 60, by the north cross-cut, which, so far as seen, was 1 foot wide, yielding rich yellow ore.

WEST WHEAL SETON is reported to have improved in the engine-shaft, where the lode is yielding 15 cwts. of copper ore per fathom, and the 52 west is worth 7½ per ton. These improvements are considered of great importance in a locality where small gains and in great results.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE continues to look promising, and is in great results.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE continues to look promising, and is in great results.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE continues to look promising, and is in great results.

North-Y-Bueth is reported to be progressing very satisfactorily for the brief period the present company have commenced operations. They have erected a small engine, six heads of stamps, and driven 20 fms. on the course of the lode, which is yielding 3 cwts. to 4 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks, which will keep the stamps fully employed, and although they have not been at work more than two months, they calculate being in the market in about a fortnight with a good batch of black tin.

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which is now down from surface 66 fms. 1 ft.
DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nell, Oct. 14: George and Chas.
In the deep adit level, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth 7 tons of ore per fm.
Other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.
DEVON UNION.—J. Duggan, Oct. 16: The ground in the engine-shaft is still so
favorable for sinking, and good progress is being made; the lode is larger, now about 3 ft.
wide, looking more promising than it has for some time past, composed of mudi-
cap, quartz, and spots of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 25 feet level, east from

little yellow copper ore with an increase of water. In the 110 east, and east of Noper's cross-cut, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, prian, peach, flonkan, and a little black oxide of copper ore; the general character of the lode is promising. In the 110, west of Noper's cross-cut, the lode is 2 1/4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the 110, north and east of Fearn's shaft, the part of the lode carried is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and rich stones of grey copper ore. The part of the cross-cut into the 88 north is composed of capel, musclic, prian, and produces 3/4 ton of good copper ore per fm. In the 66 east, in the cross-cut north, so far as extended,

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Oct. 14: The lode in the rise in the back of the 50, west of the eastern engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundie, and spots of copper ore. In the 30, west of the eastern engine-shaft, the lode continues about 5 in. wide, composed principally of capel.—West Hawkmoor: No. 3 lode, driving west of the ditto level, is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, quartz, &c., as yet showing no particular change in its appearance since passing through the cross-course noticed last week.

NORTH TRESKERY.—R. Pryor, J. Tregonning, Oct. 14: We have just come from underground, and are happy to say we have a great improvement in the 77, on Residder's shaft, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth full 20% per ton. For copper ore,

is improved, worth 42. per fm. for tin. The 60, west of incline shaft, is worth 29. per fathom for tin. The lode in the 48, west of No. 3 shaft, is 1 ft. wide, of a promising character, producing rich stones of copper ore, but not to value. The lode in the 68 east is 3 ft. wide, of a promising character, producing copper ore throughout the lode; here we expect an improvement soon. We have intersected a lode in the new engine-shaft, of a promising character, underlying north, 1 ft. wide, worth 10. per fm. for copper ore for the length of shaft. We intend to sample the next parcel of tin for sale on the 23rd inst.

WORKS DOWNS.—R. Harry, Oct. 15: The south carbons in the deep adit, east of engine-shaft, has very much improved during the past week. It is now worth 14. per fathom, and looking kindly for a further improvement. No change in any other part of the mine since last report. All our operations are in regular progress, and prospect good.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Oct. 11: The two stopes in bottom of the 30, east and west of Rodda's mine, are looking better; the both together will yield 6 tons per fm. The stope in the back of this level is not looking quite so good, worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 40 west is a little more split up, still it is a good lode. In think the branches in the south cross-cut are the same we are driving on. We are through the lode in the 30 east, on the north lode; it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, a very promising looking lode, and yielding saving work; the bearing of it is rather more north, which is a favourable indication.

—R. Barkell, Oct. 15: The lode in the 40 fm. level west is more split up than it was a few days ago; it is now worth 2 tons per fm. The western stope, in the bottom of the 30, is yielding 3 tons per fm. In the eastern one, in the bottom of same level, we are taking down a poor piece of ground, in order to lengthen the stope; the ore here is dipping east, which is the reason we are doing this work; the stope in the back of this level is yielding 2 tons per fm. We have commenced to drive by the side of the lode in the 30 east, on north lode, where we cut it through; it is 3 1/2 feet wide, producing saving work. We have sent away 85 tons of mangle, which was sold to the Alkali Company.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU GOLD MINING COMPANY.—It is expected that in about a month the new stamps will be at work, when an increased quantity of quartz will be reduced, and it is believed an improved yield obtained. Up to the present time the reducing power has been limited and inefficient.

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—The news from Venezuela by the mail is of a very favourable character. There seems no doubt that the new loan will be confirmed, which will give great strength to the Government. Upon the fact becoming known in Venezuela that the Quebrada Company had been successfully formed, a general opinion was entertained that important concessions would be made by the Government to encourage in every way an undertaking of such importance. The advice state that in the company's property there are mines other than those mentioned in the prospectus, and which are likely upon development to prove of great commercial value. It may be stated that, after due deliberation, the directors have appointed Mr. Pritchett, a gentleman of great experience in connection with the value of land in tropical climates, to give a detailed report of the property. Mr. Pritchett will be accompanied by Capt. Brown (formerly the agent of Wheal Buller) who has been selected to inspect and report upon the mineral value of the company's property. These gentlemen will sail in the *Atreya*, which leaves England on the 3d proximo. The shareholders will receive a circular during the ensuing week, in which they will be more fully apprised of the above facts.

MINING BY MACHINERY.—We have upon several previous occasions referred to the invention by Mr. E. S. Crease, of Gracechurch-street, for drilling, boring, and excavating rock, and the specification of his patent having now been filed, we are enabled to explain the character of the machine, and to judge of its prospect of proving successful. To describe the machine in a popular manner, we may state that it consists of a simple engine cylinder, with the piston-rod elongated into a boring tool, such tool being made slightly to rotate after each stroke; or, better, that it consists of a steam-hammer, with the boring tool attached to the hammer-head. Both the hammer-head and the boring tool are supported by suitable framework. The force of the blow may be regulated with the same precision and facility as in the steam-hammer, and there appears to be no greater liability to get out of order. Mr. Crease has an ingenious method of preventing damage to the cylinder-heads, in case of the tool passing rapidly from hard to soft ground, or not being kept up to the work, which has hitherto been a great difficulty. He provides a small bolt, which, in the event of the piston going too far, is acted upon, and opening a valve, admits steam for the piston to be received upon, and returned to its proper position within the ports.

NEW ROLLING-MILL.—Mr. Charles White's improved mill is now in course of erection at the Dowlais Ironworks, Glamorganshire, and will be ready for work in about three weeks, for blooming railway iron. It consists of two pairs of horizontal and one pair of vertical rolls, placed one before the other, the vertical rolls being in the middle. There is but one groove in each pair, instead of the three in one pair, as at present, three grooves being the number generally used for blooming. The vertical rolls are driven by bevel or mitre gearing. The pile is thrown off the carriage into the first pair of rolls, and enters the second pair before leaving the first, and the third before leaving the second. The first pair presses the iron on its flat; the second, edge or sideways; and the third, flat, or *vice versa*, so that the pile, after once entering, travels through the whole of them without stopping, requiring neither men, levers, or tongs. There are guide-boxes between each pair of rolls, to prevent it going between the collar. For roughing and finishing it only requires more rolls to reduce the iron to the size required. The labour saved by it will pay for its erection in a short time. The iron is worked while in a welding state, consequently it will make better rails. There will be a saving in coal, as the bloom will pass to the second heating-furnaces much hotter. There will also be a better yield of iron, as it often happens now that, although the pile is in its proper heat on entering the first groove, it is so delayed by the men at the rolls, owing to its immense weight, that it falls all apart on coming out of the last groove. One machine will bloom for two mills, if required, going at one-sixth the speed of the ordinary blooming. It is not much more expensive to erect than other bloomings, and does not cover much space.

"HOME COUNTIES DIRECTORY."—The character and accuracy of Kelly's Post-office Directories are so well known, and it has so frequently been our duty to point out their merits, that great as must be the labour necessary in correcting an old edition for republication, we are inclined to think that it is even less difficult to prepare and publish a new edition than to express a favourable opinion upon it without repeating what has already been written. The new edition of the "Post-office Directory of Essex, Herts, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex," is well calculated to maintain the high character which Messrs. Kelly's Directories enjoy; and with regard to accuracy, although, of course, it is impossible to give a decided opinion, we may state that it offers all that can be desired. We have sought for the names of even unimportant personages in remote villages, and invariably found them to be duly registered. The book contains about 2000 pages, exclusive of advertisements, and includes the whole of the information comprised in the "Suburban Directory," the first edition of which was issued a few years since.

PAPER MATERIALS.—We are glad to learn that Dr. Collyer, with whose name in connection with paper materials our readers are familiar, has now perfected his process, and is ready for work. Dr. Collyer claims that by his process 1 ton of "half-stuff," worth 26s., can be produced for 12s., according to the material used, which may be wheat or oat straw, flax waste, Indian corn stalks and leaves, refuse sugar cane, &c. He estimates that upon a capital of 4000, a yearly profit of 3000s. may be realised. The spent liquor from the process produces a rich fertilising manure at a small expense.

VERTICAL STEAM-BOILERS.—Mr. Jean Larmanjat, Paris, has patented some improvements in vertical boilers, which he constructs with a view to increasing the heating surface, saving of fuel, and consumption of smoke. The main body of his boiler consists of a cylindrical portion of small diameter occupying the centre of the fire space under and around it; this vertical cylinder widens out at about two-thirds of the total height of the boiler into another cylindrical and concentric portion, which is firmly united to said under cylinder by a bottom having the shape of a truncated cone or frustrum. The two cylinders described, forming one single recipient, contain the necessary quantity of water for generating steam; they are surrounded with and supported by brickwork, but in such a manner as to leave an annular fire space all round the lower cylinder, and also around part of the upper cylinder. Through the annular space surrounding the lower cylinder he carries an annular cylindrical and concentric water chamber, extending from the fire-box to nearly the truncated cone above mentioned, and blecting the lower annular space vertically. The flames and gases are thus forced to pass up between the inside of the annular water chamber and the small cylinder of the main body, then strike against the truncated cone bottom, pass round the lower portion of the upper cylinder, and finally escape down along the outside of the annular water chamber into a flue or flues. By this mode of conducting the combustible gases and other products of combustion, a great saving in fuel and consumption of smoke is effected. The annular water chamber is in constant communication with the upper portion of the main body of the boiler, by means of elbow-pipes passing through the annular fire space.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The gales, winds, and unsettled weather foretold in my last two letters have occurred in their order. The severe gales foretold for about the 13th and 18th nearly three weeks ago, are now solemn facts, and show the progress I have made in meteorological science, however officialism may attempt to disregard it. To all appearance, another comet is approaching the sun, and I now venture to predict that the motion of that body will be direct. The next gales are due about the 23d and 24th, severe; strong winds or gales again about the 29th and 31st. The weather more or less unsettled to the end of the month.

G. SHEPHERD, C.E.,

26, Throgmorton-street, Oct. 17.

Author of "The Climate of England."

OFFICES (ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS).
MR. H. SANFORD, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK
AND SHAREBROKER, MUSGRAVE'S ALLEY, EXETER.

MR. T. H. ANDREW, MINE BROKER, LELANT,
HAYLE, CORNWALL.
Business at all times in Providence, East Providence, Margaret, Kitty (Lelant) Tren-
crom, St. Ives, Trencrom, Rosewarne Consols, Rosewall Hill, &c.
October 10, 1862.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL.
J. H. COCK, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly
acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business
on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

MINING OFFICES, GLASGOW.
THOS. MOLYNEUX, MINE AGENT AND SHAREBROKER,
27, HOPE STREET, is a DEALER IN MINING SHARES OF EVERY DE-
SCRIPTION. Buy and sell on commission, or at net cash prices.
Agent to Coolair and Bond Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Gourock Cop-
per, and other mining companies.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND
SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter
or personally, at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all
matters connected with mining.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR,
BELMONT, near DURHAM, UNDERTAKES THE SINKING OF PITS, also
the SUPPLYING, ERECTING, REMOVING, AND COMPLETION OF EVERY DE-
SCRIPTION OF COLLIERY AND MINING WORK.

DOES MINING PAY?—For FACTS, FIGURES,
STATISTICS, AND RESULTS, see TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND
MINING," acquaintance with which might have saved many an adventurer hundreds
of pounds. "A Cautious Man" writes:—"I have no hesitation in saying it is the most
correct exposition of mining I have ever seen, and, as a guide to the young speculator,
is invaluable."—Per post 13 stamps. 21, Sun-street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICE OF THE CATHEDRAL MINING
COMPANY IS REMOVED TO 31, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
October 17, 1862. H. E. NICOLLS.

FOR SALE.—10 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, £3 15s.; 10 Rosewarne
Consols, £3 15s.; 2 South Bassett, £2 15s.; 20 Crelake, 20s.; 10 North Buller, 25s.;
50 Buller and Bassett, 3s.; 10 Hearle, 2s.; 10 Hearle, 2s.; 10 Hearle, 2s.; 10 Hearle, 2s.;
Allen, 10 Trencrom, 10 Nangle, 50 Proper, United, and 100 Devon Union.—Apply to
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FOR SALE, a splendid nearly NEW 30 in. cylinder STEAM
PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, very bright, and in perfect order.—
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SLATE QUARRY.—AN INTEREST TO BE SOLD in a
SLATE QUARRY, now working, near CARNARVON.—Apply to Messrs. FRYER,
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HEMATITE IRON ORE.—WANTED, a PURCHASER for a
WELL PROVED, VALUABLE MINE, producing the above kind of ore. Or,
a PARTY TO JOIN, on liberal terms, in WORKING the same. Dues, 6d. per ton only.
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ALDERLEY EDGE MINES.—WANTED, an AGENT for the
above mines. He must be able to deal correctly, and produce testimonials to
that effect, as well as to character and ability in other respects.—Applications to be ad-
dressed to J. F. MICHELL, Sec., Alderley Edge Mines, near Manchester.

THE VANCOUVER COAL MINING AND LAND COMPANY
(LIMITED).—WANTED, by the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company
(Limited), a PERSON thoroughly COMPETENT TO CONDUCT ALL OPERATIONS
CONNECTED WITH THE WINNING AND SHIPMENT OF COAL, and CAPABLE OF
EXERCISING A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE of the workings under the control
of the manager. A man conversant with the northern collieries preferred.—Applica-
tions, accompanied by testimonials, to be made to the SECRETARY, at 85, Gresham House,
Old Broad-street, London, from whom full particulars as to salary, &c., may be obtained.

WANTED, a SECRETARY to a MINING COMPANY.
None need apply who cannot give first-class references.—Address, with strict
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SHARE in a FOUNDRY in the east of GERMANY. The works are situated
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WANTED, a WATER WHEEL suitable for mining purposes.
The neighbourhood of Llanrwst, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, preferred.—
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October 16, 1862.

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UNDERTAKING is DESIROUS of EXTENDING his OPERATIONS, and
for that purpose would like to meet with two or more gentlemen who could advance
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PROPRIETORS.—A GENTLEMAN PRACTICALLY ACQUAINTED WITH
CIVIL ENGINEERING, LAND AND MINE SURVEYING, having a thorough knowl-
edge of the use of the theodolite, both above and underground, and also of the spirit
level, a first-class draughtsman, and possessing his own instruments, is DESIROUS of
a PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT. Testimonials and references undeniable, and prin-
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will be OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT in a short time. First-class testimonials.—
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The ADVERTISER WISHES to MEET with a PARTNER, having a small
capital at command, to JOIN HIM in WORKING OUT the PRESENT RECOVERY,
and OPEN OUT FURTHER WINNINGS, in a nice compact COLLIERY and IRON-
STONE WORKS, now in full work, where all the necessary machinery and plant are
erected for pumping and winding, and two shafts already sunk down to the top mine,
below which are two of the best pumping mines in the district, at the respective
distances of 18 and 20 yards, and the works are situated close to canal and rail.—For fur-
ther particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. C. J. H. HOMER, mining engi-
neer, Hanley.

PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE of 60 in. cylinder, with
BOILER complete, and ONE of 29 in. cylinder.—Apply to Messrs. HOCKING and
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mountings, steam chamber, and connecting pipes, at present supplying steam to
the machinery at the International Exhibition.—For particulars, apply to Messrs.
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B. HICK and SON's offices, Western Annex (north end), International Exhibition.

TO BE LET, on the most reasonable terms, good 6-ton NARROW
GAUGE RAILWAY TRUCKS, either for long or short terms.—Apply to Mr. J.
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TO SULPHUR MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, an
UNLIMITED QUANTITY of SULPHUR ORE, of 50 per cent. produce. Par-
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PROPRIETORS.—MESSRS. ROBERTS AND GIBSON, of No. 55, TOWER
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CONTRACTORS' RAILS to all sections. Can quote prices for deliveries where the
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MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Oct. 17, 1862.			
COPPER. £ s. d.			
Best selected....p. ton	101	0	0
Tough cake....p. ton	98	0	0
Wire....p. ton	98	0	0
Barra Barra....p. ton	101	0	0
Copialoe....p. lb.	0	1	1/4
Copper wire....p. lb.	0	1	1/4
Sheeting & bolts p. ton	105	0	0
Bottoms....p. ton	110	0	0
Old (Exchange)....p. ton	91	0	0
IRON. Per Ton.			
Best selected, in London....	6	10	0
Doitto, to arrive....	6	7	0
Nail rods....	7	0	0
Doitto, in London....	7	0	0
Bars....	7	0	0
Hoops....	8	5	0
Sheet, single....	9	0	0
Fig. No. 1, in Wales....	8	0	0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0
Bars, common, ditto....	5	10	0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees....	6	10	0
Ditto, railway, in Wales....	6	0	0
Ditto, Swed. in London....	11	10	0
To arrive....	11	10	0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde....	2	15	0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees....	2	8	0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees....	2	5	0
Staffordshire Forge Pig....	12	6	3
Welsh Forge Pig....	4	0	0
LEAD.			
English Pig....	21	0	0
Ditto sheet....	21	5	0
Ditto rod....	22	0	0
Ditto white....	28	10	0
Ditto patent shot....	23	0	0
Spanish....	20	10	0
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.			

REMARKS.—Taking the Metal Market as a whole, a fair amount of
business may be said to be doing, but the demand is now getting
slightly, first running on one article exclusively, and then almost
dropping, or else manifesting itself in an active request for some other
scripture of metal. A few weeks ago it was copper, and scarcely any-
thing else was required for; then spelter; anon lead had its turn, and now
is considerable eagerness displayed after tin. This uncertain kind of
demand cannot be considered satisfactory, or even healthy, for it has the
serious effect of bolstering up prices to an undue extent while it lasts,
when subsiding leaves holders much difficulty in realising, unless at a
comparatively great sacrifice.

COPPER.—Since the absurd innovations introduced into the market
English descriptions the demand for manufactured has been almost
and smelters have had the doubtful satisfaction of quoting high prices
getting but very few orders. There are parcels offering freely under pre-
but buyers are not to be tempted with moderate concessions. For
tile, and ingot there is more enquiry, buyers for the most part being
who speculate on the chance movements of the monopolists. Foreign
fairly in request. Barra Barra held for 101.1; Kapunda, 102.1; Chili,
103.1; Yarrow, 104.1; and so on.

YELLOW METAL is just now dull of sale, and not equal to fixed
there are sellers at 8 1/2d.
IRON.—Railway bars continue firm at the advanced rates; present
5.1. 15s. to 6.1. at the works. Merchant bars only in limited demand;
as there is a sufficiency of railway work in hand to support the man-
ufacturers are not disposed to accept prices for bars, which continue
5.1. 15s. to 6.1. at the works, and 6.1. 7s. 6d. to 6.1. 10s., delivered
London. Staffordshire makes are in good steady request, and full pro-
cessible obtainable for best brands. In Swedish bars there is little or no
variation to notice. Stocks are low, and holders firm, at 11. 10s. for
nary specifications. Scotch pigs have varied but very slightly during
week; mixed numbers now quoted at 56s. 3d.

SPELTER.—The late excitement in this metal has entirely subsided,
cumulative demand having ceased; prices have in consequence given way
18.1. 10s., which is the rate at which business is last reported. Many
are not now in the market, but prefer remaining quiet until the ship-
season is over, when they not unreasonably anticipate higher rates.

ZINC remains without alteration; demand limited.
LEAD.—Large sales of English pig have lately been made, principally
for shipment to America and China; the price has advanced quickly to
19.1. 10s. to 21.1. for ordinary soft quality; W.B. remains stationary, at 21.1.
which is comparatively very cheap; Spanish, 20.1. 10s.; sheets qu-
shot, 23.1.

TIN.—On the 15th inst. smelters of English announced an advance
fixed rates of 4.1. per ton all round, making present prices as follows:
Common blocks and ingots, 119.1.; bars, 120.1.; refined, 124.1. In For-
a very extensive business has been done in Straits, both for arrival and
the spot. Previous to the rise in English, 116.1. in warehouse, cash, to 1.
for arrival was quoted. Sellers now demand 118.1. 10s., cash, and 1.
three months prompt (at which business is reported), and 120.1. for arri-
Business done in Banca at 120.1., which is now held for 121.1. and up-
TIN-PLATES in fair request. The rise in price of the raw material
given this market an upward tendency. Manufacturers now ask 6d. to
advance on previous rates. I.C. coke, 22s. 6d.; very firm.
STEEL.—Swedish keg improves slowly; no sellers now under 16.1.
to 16.1. for ordinary brands, and 17.1. 15s. for A.B.

BOSTON, SEPT. 29.—There have been further cargo sales of Pictou
Sydney coal at 5s. 7 1/2d. to 5s. 8d. per ton, but most of the cargoes arriving were
small. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at 3s. per ton. Pig-iron is firm,
sales of Scotch at 22s. to 23s., cash and six months, for No. 1, and 1000 tons have
taken a shade under those prices, which almost clears the market of this descrip-
American pig has been selling at 27s. to 28s. per ton, cash and six months. In
no change, with moderate sales. In Russia sheet sales have been at 18s. per ton,
cash.

NEW YORK, OCT. 1.—The coal market is quiet for foreign; the sup-
ply is moderate. Domestic has again advanced, and is in limited demand, owing to
treme prices demanded. We quote 3s. 25 to 3s. 70 from yard. Sheet pig-iron is
more active; sales of 1000 tons Coltness and Glenarnock, ex ship and from
22s. to 23s., cash and six months. The stock is now light, and composed chiefly of
sherrie, which is held at 28s., six months. American pig is in limited request. Sales of 300
firm at 27s. to 28s. for best brands; other kinds in moderate request. Sales of 300
E. Spike at 24s. 6d., cash, and 100 bbls. English sheet at 4s. 6d., cash, for double.

The further rise this week of 4.1. per ton for tin, making 9.1. per ton
about five weeks, or an advance in the metal equal to 5.1. 10s. per ton
the standard, or price of ore, is very satisfactory to the miner; and
hope we are not too sanguine in looking for a further advance. The
had dropped nearly 20.1. for tin since the commencement of the Ameri-
war, making a very serious deficit in the profits of mines selling from
to 50 tons per month, and putting the value on the wrong side of the
counts in many others; and now that a reaction has set in, every rise
5.1. per ton will be properly appreciated. A demand has already ap-
up for tin mines, and in the MINING SHARE MARKET generally a
large amount of business continues to be transacted daily in divided
progressive mines, and some of them have had a considerable rise. New
mostly in demand have been North Roskear, North Caradon, Coe
Wheal Union, Wheal Grenville, East Bassett, South Caradon, Coe
Kitchen, East Caradon, South Frances, Wheal Grylls, Great Wheal
tune, North Downs, Calvadnack, Pendene, Providence Mines, Whe-
Margaret, Marke Valley, Tincroft, Ludcott, Mary Ann, Wheal
Trelawny, East Rosewarne, Camborne Vean, Clifford Amalgamated,
Llanwenfa, Lady Bertha, and a few others.

East Caradon shares have continued flat all the week, and after de-
cending to 45.1., sellers, leave off 45.1. to 46.1. The 70 west, on the
lode, is worth 50.1. per fm.; the 70 east 55.1. per fm., and is
lme, the 50 east 15.1. per fm. South Caradon have further advanced
420, 430. Cook's Kitchen advanced on Friday to 31, 32, and is
mand. Calvadnack in demand at 5 to 6. Providence Mines have
vanced to 43, 45; Stray Park to 42, 44; Tincroft, 13 1/2 to 14.1.
Union, have advanced to 7, 7 1/2; the lode in the 20, east of engine-
has improved, and produces 3 tons of ore per fm. Great South
4 1/2 to 4 3/4; the lode in Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 40, is 8 feet
worth 7.5. per fm. for tin. Wheal Grenville have been in increased
demand, and leave off 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. The shaft is now down to the 120,
and driving towards the lode commenced. Camborne Vean, 30s. to 35s.
and in demand. Cargill, 23 to 25; Clifford Amalgamated, 24 to 26.
Dolcoath, 50 to 55; at the meeting a dividend of 7.1. per share
declared. East Carn Brea shares have advanced to 14 1/2, but do not
again; the middle lode has been intersected in the 60 cross-cut, and

yielding rich yellow ore; the 50, west of cross-cut, is worth 1 ton of the new shaft is holed to the 40. New Seton shares advanced on Wednesday to 160, but soon declined again, and leave off 137½ to 142½; the new shaft is an improvement in the shaft, but we have no official information. West Seton, 245 to 255; at the meeting a dividend of 5% per share (20000) was declared, leaving 672½ 18s. 6d. in hand. The profit account, amount to 6442½ 3s. 6d. The ends in the mine, in the aggregate, were worth 11½ tons of copper and tin—30½ per fm.; the winzes were worth 9 tons per fm.; the stopes are worth 54 tons per fm.; the shaft down 2 fms. below the 130; the lode is unproductive, but sinking as fast as possible, encouraged by the fact that Wheel Seton, the adjoining mine to the east, having below an apparent failure, again entered on a rich course of copper ore; in the 130 fm. level west the lode is large, yielding 100 tons of copper ore; the profit on the two months was 993½ 6s. 9d., 1392½ 14s. 4d. in hand. The report altogether is a most satisfactory one. Pender shares have been in good demand, and leave off 7 to 10; the prospects are excellent for tin, and the advance in that metal will return the returns. In the 106 south the lode is worth 25½ per fm.; in the 118 they are driving by the side of the lode. North Croft shares advanced to 8, but have fluctuated very much; on Thursday they declined to 7½, and rose again to 7½, 8; on Friday they declined again to 7, and rose to 7½ to 7½; there is an improvement reported in the 120, east of the shaft; the lode is now 2 feet wide, and producing good work for tin; the mine has sold 60 tons of crop ore, at 27½ 15s. per ton, and 30 tons of concentrates, at 9½ 9s. per ton; the mine, we hear, continues to look weak. Wheel Gylls, 28 to 29; the mine has sold 10 tons of tin, at 72½ per ton, and 1 ton at 30½ per ton. Herodfoot, 41 to 43; Hingston Down, 2½ to 3; Kelly Bray, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Marke Valley, 10 to 10½; North Basset, 2½ to 3. North Downs shares have advanced to 3½, 4, and in good demand; we hear there is an improvement, but have no official information. North Phoenix, 6½ to 6½. North Roskear shares have been in demand, and largely dealt in at 33 to 35, leaving off 34 to 34; we hear the lode in Pearce's shaft has further improved to 100½ per fm.; the 184 has been driven for some distance through a lode worth 100½ per fm., and in going down worth 70½ per fm., which looks well for the 184 and deeper levels; the shaft will soon be communicated to the 184, and then continued to the 194 as fast as possible. The eastern part of the mine is yielding a large quantity of tinstuff. Pearce's shaft, which is now rich, is the point to which we called special attention a few months ago, when shares were very low, and before the accident happened to the shaft; and as there are only 700 shares in the mine, the present price is less than what North Croft is selling for; and we, therefore, anticipate a good rise. Wheel Basset, 80 to 85; Wheel Crebor, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Wheel Pollard, 10s. to 12s.; Wheel Ludcott, 12 to 12½; Wheel Margaret, 42 to 44; Wheel Mary Ann, 13½ to 14, and more dealt in. Wheel Ury, 6½ to 7; Reeth, 22½ to 25; East Gylls, 3 to 3½; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 2½ to 3; South Caradon Wheel Hooper, 15s. to 20s.; South Croft, 7 to 8; South Frances shares in demand at 100 to 105; South Gylls, 30 to 35; Treloweth, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Wendron Consols, 11½ to 12½; West Caradon, 32 to 33; West Tolgus, 49 to 51; North Trevelyan, 34 to 4. Worvas Downs, 5 to 6; a carbons, or a rich deposit of coal, peculiar to the locality, is reported to have been discovered here. West Basset, 12½ to 13½; the lode in the 104, west of Brown's winze, is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the 84 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. Bryn Gwio, 28½ to 29½; Billins, 16 to 17.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been very numerous, and at increased prices, during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Cambrian, 1½; East Basset, 52, 52½, 53; East Carn Brea, 12½, 13, 13½, 13½; North Wheel Croft, 7½, 7½, 7½; South Caradon, 41½, 41½, 41½; Wheel Basset, 40; East Clogau, 4½; East Caradon, 49½, 48, 47½, 46½; North Wheel Basset, 2½, 2½; Stray Park, 40, 43½, 44; Tincroft, 13½, 13½, 13½; Wheel Ludcott, 13; Great South Tolgus, 4½, 4½; North Downs, 3½; Providence, 41½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—New Accord, 3½; Scottish Australasian, 3½; Yudanamutana, 3½, 3½, 3½; General, 20½, 21; Port Phillip, 14½, 14½; Worthing, 14; Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 4½; Kapanda, 1½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Capula, 4½; Cobre, 21½; East del Rey, 1½, 1½, 1½; Fortuna, 3½, 4½, 4½; Santa Barbara, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½; St. John del Rey, 56, 57½, 57½, 56, 59, 60½; United Mexican, 5½, 5½, 5½; Linares, 4½; Mariguita, 3½; Mount Aureo, 2, 2½.

The latest quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ocean Mining Insurance, 7½, 8 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 2, 4 prem.; General, 1½, 1 dis.; North British and Mercantile, 16½, 16½; Commercial, 1, 1 dis.; 1 to 1-16 prem.; London and Colonial Bank, 1, 1½ prem.; Standard Bank of British South Africa, 1½, 1½ prem.; Bank of Queensland, 1, 1 dis.; Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, 4 dis. to par; New South Wales and Adelaide Freehold and Ground Rent Society, 4½, 4½ pm. Consols are also reported in St. David's Gold, 4½, 4½ prem.; Sovereign, 4½, 4½ pm.; and Dolfrwynog, 4½, 4½ prem.

MINING SHARE MARKET.—We had a good demand for mining shares. Wicklow Copper shares command the last quotation of 39½ 10s., although the directors have prudently determined on not recommending a dividend for the half-year ended Sept. 1 out of their profit balance of 1812½ 3s. 6d.; this is a wholesome lesson for the companies which have, in this, paid dividends out of capital. The next ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company will be held on Saturday next, the 25th inst. Crysfort shares, 17, rose from 15s. 6d. to 17s., 17s. 6d., and 18s.; this rise is attributable to a certain amount of success which attended experiments made for the production of gold in the presence of the directors on their recent visit to the mines. There is, however, a slight reaction in the price of these shares, they closing at 17s., in fair request. The lead ready for market from the sample Mine weighs 25 tons. Capt. Hodge urges the expediency of sinking the shaft at that mine another 10 fms. from the 30 fm. level. General Mining Company for Ireland shares have been purchased at 67½ 6d., or 2s. 6d. decline. Connors shares brought 26s. 6d. in the opening of the week, but closed at 26s., buyers. Mining Company of Ireland shares made a strong upward movement, being freely taken at 11s., but holders demanding 20½, or an advance of 12s. 6d. on last week's price. At Carron (county Clare), adjoining the Burren Mines on the coast, the discoveries of lead are most promising, as predicted by Mr. N. F. The lead lode sunk upon is, at its present shallow depth of 13 ft., 1½ ft. wide, and a good pile of ore is at grass. We have repeatedly had occasion to allude to the influence which the American war exercises over the prices of shares in mines which are the greatest producers of sulphur, and pyrites, to the neglect of their large resources in copper. The fluctuations of the market for those shares on every arrival of war news in America evidences that the public entertain an erroneous opinion of the extent to which the demand for iron pyrites is, or will remain, affected by the unfortunate events in that hemisphere. Of course, nearly all trades and manufactures in which alkali is employed have, in common with others, more or less suffered by the general depression of the export trade, occasioned either by a reduced demand for the respective articles, or by diminished credit, and its natural consequences. But if the demand—

in the orders—for iron pyrites is not on that large scale on which the consumption of alkali works were wont to make their purchases, it does not seem that the consumption of that article has diminished in proportion. The uses to which the various chemical products from iron pyrites are put are manifold, and daily on the increase. Sulphuric acid, is largely employed in the manufacture of soda. Soda-ash is chiefly employed in the manufacture of washing-soda, soap, and sundry bleaching mediums. This latter branch of industry has suffered a severe check by the falling off of the price of cotton. On the other hand, we shall not be able to do long without a substitute for the same, and none have yet been suggested which will not require alkali not only for the purposes of bleaching, but for promoting disintegration of the raw material or plants. The demand for glass, into the manufacture of which sulphate of soda enters largely, and for which, therefore, Belgium was the largest market, was, at a standstill for some months. But the loss of the American

market for glass is nearly compensated for by the new channel opened up by the new tariff of France. Russia, also, has but recently become a large customer for soda-ash. The manufacture of paper from straw and sundry other fibrous substances is greatly on the increase, and the preparation of the raw materials also necessitates the application of alkali. While thus we have every assurance that the demand for products from iron pyrites is fast multiplying, we are aware that the buyers of iron pyrites, at all times wide awake and ready to circulate any rumours tending to depress the spirit of the miner, and with it, the price of the mineral required by them so largely in their enormously lucrative manufactures, are by this time only indifferently provided with stock of any kind to meet a sudden improvement and restoration of confidence in commerce. If, therefore, the owners of mines of iron pyrites would act in concert, as sulphur buyers often do, they would soon effect a return to better prices for their pyrites. They should, however, not forget that, wherever mines are properly managed, and have large veins of iron pyrites to operate upon, even the present price of about 18s. per ton, for pyrites producing 32 per cent of sulphur, leaves a handsome profit, and that by holding out for such figures as 30s. to 40s. per ton, they would encourage foreign competition in the home market. A fair middle price will shut out Spanish and Belgian pyrites, which cannot be used so advantageously as Irish pyrites, and cannot much longer be resisted by the sulphur buyers, consequently there is no sound reason for the frequent sudden depressions in the price of shares in iron pyrites (or sulphur) producing mines. Should the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, or the several Ovoca mines combined, determine on establishing alkali works, the value of those mines would soon be doubled from that now averaging in the Mining Share Market.

The United Dolfrwynog Gold Copper Mining Company have recently published their prospectus at Manchester, and we understand that the shares issued for working capital have already been subscribed for. The company is constituted on the limited liability principle, with a capital of 50,000£, in shares of 1£ each, of which the vendors receive 30,000 fully paid up, the remaining 20,000 being issued to provide working capital. Upon this latter class of shares a deposit of 5s. per share has been paid. The mines to be worked are the North Dolfrwynog, the East Dolfrwynog, and the West Dolfrwynog, which immediately adjoin, and absolutely enclose, the Dolfrwynog proper, and which are even more favourably situated as regards water supply. Whilst the Dolfrwynog has only the right bank of the Afon-Wen, the Dolfrwynog United has in the East Dolfrwynog part the left bank of the Afon-Wen, and the whole of two streams which empty themselves into it; and the North and West Dolfrwynog parts are bounded by the River Mawddach. The North and West Dolfrwynogs are held under license from the Crown, at a royalty of 1-12th; and the East Dolfrwynog is held from Mrs. Owen, the Hon. T. Pryce Lloyd, and Mr. J. Vaughan, at a yearly rent of 20£, merging into a royalty of 1-15th on all minerals.

The Tyddynghwlad Silver Lead and Gold Mining Company, with a capital of 30,000£, in shares of 1£ each, is, we understand, now in active operation, the whole of the shares having been taken privately. The mine has been examined and reported upon by Sir Roderick Murchison and Professor Ramsay, who describe it as being at the junction of the Cambrian and Silurian rocks, which are for the most part slates, penetrated occasionally by bands of greenstone, the most favourable position for the precious metals. The mine will be worked in connection with the Cwmheisan Issa, which can be worked with the same machinery. Some of the ore from these mines has contained as much as 180 ozs. of silver and 16 ozs. of gold to the ton. Both mines are held for 21 years, at a fixed rental of 25£, merging into a royalty of 1-15th on all minerals.

The Cwmheisan Ucha and the Cwmheisan Ganol are now being actively worked by a company with a capital of 30,000£, in shares of 1£ each.—The Cwmheisan Gold Mining Company; and as the geological conditions are described by Sir Roderick Murchison to be most favourable for the production of the precious metals, and as the terms of the lease are 21 years, at a rental of 25£, merging into a royalty of 1-15th on all minerals, satisfactory results are anticipated. The mineral products are auriferous and argentiferous galena, blende, iron pyrites, and copper pyrites, all of which contain gold, and occasionally rich. Virgin gold, in quartz, has also been found. There is an unfailing supply of water from the River Mawddach, which bounds the mine on the western side. There have been upwards of 20 strong mineralised lodes discovered, and many tons of lead ore sold therefrom. The prevailing direction of the lodes is north-east and south-west. It was formerly worked as a lead mine, until ore was found a few feet from the surface, containing from 7 to 16 ozs. of gold to the ton. There are some remarkable intersections of lodes, from one of which (nearly 40 ft. wide) 400 or 500 tons of mineral may be broken per week, at the least possible cost. As much as 176 ozs. of gold have been taken from about 300 tons of the ore, fairly taken from all parts of the mine.

At the Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for July and August showed—Balance last audit, 558½ 18s. 2d.; copper and tin ore and arsenic sold (deducting 476½ 18s. 8d. dues, at 1-24th, and 80£ for poor and highway rates on dues), 10,944½ 17s. 6d.; extra carriage on tin, 77½ 6s. 4d.—11,511½ 17s. 6d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 8258½ 18s. 3d.; income tax on profits, 117½ 12s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 3107½ 15s. 8d. The profit on the two months' working was 2668½ 9s. 7d. A dividend of 2668½ (7½ per share) was declared, and 601½ 8s. 8d. carried to credit of next account. The agents' report will be found amongst our Mining Correspondence.

At the West Wheel Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of 2028½ 2s. 9d., which with the balance from last account allowed a dividend of 5½ per share, carrying a credit balance of 672½ 18s. 6d. to the next account. The copper ores sold on Sept. 4 and Oct. 2, amounting to 6442½ 3s. 6d., will be placed to the credit of the next account. The agents' report of the mine is of a most encouraging character.

At the South Wheel Croft meeting, on Monday, the accounts, ending with cost for July, showed a debit balance of 1663½ 18s. 10d. A call of 30s. per share was made. It was resolved that Capt. Hutter should be instructed to convey to the managing agent of East Pool Mine, and make such arrangements as to paying any water rent as he might deem requisite for the benefit of the adventurers in South Croft Mine. The report of the purser (Mr. E. H. Rodd) stated that the probable loss which would appear at the next account would be less than during the past two months, so that he expected a smaller call might be necessary to provide for the working of the mine. He had much satisfaction in calling the attention of the shareholders to the works already completed, and to the generally favourable prospects of the mine, which would be in a more active state of development as soon as the engine was at work, which might be calculated on before another account.

At New Hendra Mine meeting, on Oct. 8, the accounts for four months, ending with cost for August, showed a debit balance of 24½ 6s. 8d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The report of the agent (Capt. E. King) stated that the Sidney Cove lode was expected to be out, and in about 20 fms. further driving the tin lode referred to in his last report would also be out. He had no doubt, and it was his decided opinion, in which all those who knew the district coincided, that with economy and perseverance success would attend their labours.

At Treweatha Mine meeting, on Oct. 10 (Mr. G. M. Bell in the chair), a statement of accounts for three months, ending with costs for August, showed a debit balance of 551½ 9s. 1d.; the assets exceeded the liabilities by 122½ 18s. 6d. A resolution was passed instructing the secretary to sell the forfeited shares by public auction. The meeting was adjourned.

At the Wheel Margery meeting, on Oct. 3, the accounts made up to the end of July showed a debit balance of 805½ 3s. 4d. A call of 10s. per share was made. There are copper ore bills due November 13 for 1038½ 19s. 1d.; and the Aug. cost, paid Sept. 26, amounted to 479½ 8s. 7d. The report of the agents stated that there were ten pits, employing 29 men, at from 4s. to 13s. 4d. in 1½; and 31 men on tutwork. The agents considered the prospects were good in several of the deep levels, and in order to prove those points they estimated the loss would not exceed 100£ per month.

At Deep Level Mine meeting, on Tuesday, an adjournment took place, an insufficient number of shareholders being present to form a quorum.

At Wheel Norris meeting, on Oct. 9, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1447½ 8s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Nance and Andrews report that they "have got all the necessary machinery and plant erected for working the mine effectually, and all of the first quality, which has caused a heavy outlay to the shareholders; but for the future, now our surface erections are completed, we estimate the cost of working as at present would be about 300£ per month. We hope by a little further perseverance you will make some good and lasting discoveries that will reward you for the heavy outlay incurred in the development of the mine, equal to our fortunate neighbours in the adjoining mines, on the same run of lodes."

At the St. Ives Wheel Allen meeting, held at the mine on Oct. 8, the accounts showed—Debit balance from last account, 782½ 12s. 10d.; labour cost for four months, 766½ 2s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 254½ 10s. 4d.; dues, 181½ 14s. 2d.—Call made last meeting, less discount on calls paid by June 20, 757½ 3s. 5d.; tin sold, 316½ 12s. 6d.; balance, 723½ 4s. 4d., to meet which a call of 14s. 1d. per share was made. The agents reported that the lode in Roderick's shaft was worth 6½ per fm.; the 30, east of Gellera's, 18½ per fm.; the slope in back of the 20, 6½ per fm.; and the adit on middle lode, 14½ per fm. In about two months the new shaft will be holed to this adit, when they intend to sink below the level upon a good bunch of tin. The prospects of ultimate success are stated never to have been better.

At the Durlo Mine meeting, on Oct. 9 (Mr. S. Higgs in the chair), a call of 10s. per share was made. A resolution was passed to the effect that, on considering the several reports read, the 90 and 100 fathom levels be driven to reach the cross-course, which was very productive in the workings in Wheel Reeth, and which was supposed to be about 6 or 7 fms. east of the 90 end; and that the cross-cut driving south from the 140 should be driven to reach the Wheel Reeth north lode, which was supposed to be 2 or 3 fms. south; and that the present operations in the Western Durlo should be continued at the discretion of the agents. The report of the agents stated that from

the present appearances they estimated their returns at 20 tons of tin for the quarter ending October.

At the North Miners meeting, convened for Tuesday, an adjournment took place, to enable the directors to complete the allotment of the new shares. The prospects of the mine are stated to be of a most satisfactory character. The communication between the eastern and western workings will be made in about five or six weeks, when, the manager states, a large number of men will be employed in breaking ore, and the returns, therefore, will be proportionately increased. At the last general meeting it was computed by the inspecting agents that the monthly costs would be 200£, and the returns 14 to 16 tons per month. The actual costs, however, have been about 150£, while, notwithstanding some of the operations were suspended for at least three weeks, the returns have been at least equal to the estimate.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, on Oct. 10 (Mr. George Harris in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 173½ 3s. 3d. Captains Waters and Harvey reported upon the various points of operation. No material change has taken place in the tribute department for the last quarter.

At Camborne Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Bushell in the chair), the accounts for four months ending Aug. showed a debit balance of 130½ 9s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. William Roberts reported upon the various points of operations.

At the Goonzian Mine meeting, on Oct. 3, the accounts showed a debit balance of 306½ 12s. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. The agents reported that the stamps were working day and night, and they were busy fixing buddies, &c., to dress the tin. They have ample water-power, for which they pay 25£ per year.

At Tolvadden Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the four months ending Aug. showed—Calls received, 2751½ 4s. 1d.; ores sold (deducting 98½ 1s. 9d. dues), 1626½ 0s. 4d.—4377½ 4s. 4d.—Balance last audit, 1757½ 19s. 9d.; labour cost, 1648½; merchants' bills, 635½ 10s. 6d.; calls in arrears, 135½; leaving credit balance, 300½ 14s. 1d. The thanks of the meeting were given to the purser (Mr. A. Bennett), for the very clear and satisfactory manner in which the books and accounts were kept; and to Capt. F. Gundry, for his able management of the mine. All vouchers were produced. The agent's report will be found amongst our Mining Correspondence.

At Kelly Bray Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. H. G. Sharp in the chair), the accounts, made up to end of August, showed a credit balance of 25½ 5s. 6d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Details in another column.

The Stock Exchange have appointed Monday a special settling day in the shares of the Leeswood Cannel, Gas, and Coal Company (Limited), whose shares, however, are not to be marked, nor to be "bought in," without the sanction of the committee.

LEEDS, OCT. 16.—During the past week only a few transactions have taken place in Mining Shares at former prices, the principal of which have been in Wheel Prudence, North Hallenbeagle, Hedden Moor, and Cornubia. The market is steady, with not much doing.—EDWARD BUCK, Mining Broker, 6, Bank-street.

LEEDS, OCT. 16.—In Mining Shares there has been a fair amount of business done, and shares have changed hands freely. A better tone is observed, although prices fluctuate, and are slightly depressed. Transactions have taken place in Brea Consols, Cornubia, North Jane, Yorkshire, &c.—JOHN GLEDHILL and Co.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the 13 fresh arrivals were mostly steamers with contract coals. The tone of business generally was full at last day's prices for all descriptions of coal. Best house coal, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. to 16s.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; manufacturers' 12s. to 14s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday 19 ships arrived. House coal continued a dull sale at Monday's prices; of Hartley's only one cargo for sale, which realised 15s. 9d. per ton; manufacturers' steady at previous rates.—On Friday there were 26 arrivals; the stormy weather, and few arrivals, imparted a firmer tone to business generally, at fully last day's prices, for all sorts of coal. Hetton's Wallsend, 18s.; Stewart's Wallsend, 17s.; Eden Main, 15s. 6d.; Riddell's Wallsend, 15s.; Tanfield Moor, 12s. 6d.; 8 cargoes unloaded; 190 ships at sea.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP THROUGH NEGLIGENCE—TWO LIVES LOST.—At the Peel Colliery, Little Hulton, a serious explosion of fire-damp took place on the 1st inst., by which two persons, a man and a boy, were deprived of life, and another narrowly escaped, the flame having blown past him as he sat in a recess at the side. Inquests were held upon the bodies on the 3d inst. by Mr. Price, deputy-coroner, at which the Inspector of Collieries for the district was present, and who, having inspected the colliery, stated that certain provisions of the Act relating to the working of mines had not been complied with; but the result was a verdict of "Accidental Death," without any notice being taken of the alleged neglect. On Thursday, at Bolton, Mr. Dickinson, the Inspector of Mines, brought the subject under the notice of the county magistrates, when Messrs. Bennett, the owners of the colliery, pleaded guilty to the neglect of not causing the safety-lamps to be locked (an opened lamp having ignited the gas), and consented to pay expenses for not providing adequate ventilation, a penalty of 5£ being enforced for the neglect as to the lamps, and costs. The case excited some interest. Mr. Gilroy, manager of the Ince Hall Collieries, Mr. R. Wynne, of Hulton Collieries, and others being present.

IMPORTANT TO COLLIERS.—Frederick Rose was summoned before the magistrates at Wigan for leaving his work at the Norwood Colliery without serving the required 14 days' notice. It was shown that Rose had refused to serve the notice which had been given him because he was required to hew the coal instead of blasting it, blasting not being permitted in the place, which was near an old working, and also because, as he alleged, there was gas in the mine. On examination this latter allegation was found to be untrue. The defendant was offered work in another portion of the mine to serve his notice, but he refused the offer, and sent for his tools.—Mr. Roberts contended that the man was not bound to work in a place where there was gas, and he called witnesses to prove that the place was dangerous. He also urged that Rose was not bound by the special rules produced, because it had not been proved that a copy had been given to him, and because, as he alleged, the masters themselves broke one, which he mentioned. The magistrates sent the defendant to prison for 14 days.

COLLIERY ON FIRE.—An accident, which, though, fortunately, not resulting in the loss of human life must still cause the destruction of much valuable property, took place at Messrs. Mercer and Evans's, Highbrook Colliery, Park-lane, Ashton, near Wigan. It appears that the 5-foot mine has hitherto been worked at this colliery, but the Orrell 4-foot having also been reached, preparations were made for "getting" it. The winding of coal for this second seam has only just been commenced, and on Wednesday, when one of the miners was firing a shot, the coal was ignited. Strenuous efforts were made to extinguish the fire, but the exertions of the men were unavailing, and they soon had to retire. A dense volume of smoke was, of course, created, and this entering the 5-foot mine compelled the men working therein to seek safety in flight. All the employes, about 60 in number, were soon out of danger, but there was not sufficient time left to bring to the surface five ponies and a donkey. The two entrances to the mine were blocked up, and no smoke has since been seen to issue from either shaft. It is hoped, therefore, that the fire will now be extinguished.

LARGE BLAST-FURNACE.—A new and large blast-furnace was blown in last week at the Conssett Ironworks. It was charged with 104 tons of coke, and 119 tons of minerals; and when it was tapped the yield was satisfactory beyond expectation. The size is nearly three times that of ordinary furnaces, and when in active operation the proprietors expect to derive 400 tons of metals per week from it. The erection of this monster apparatus is an indication that not only are the Conssett Works not about to be suspended, but that they are in a highly prosperous condition.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 10th October.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers	
Cargill	98	£15 15 0	0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Llanfrynach	20	14	2 6	Panther Co.
Sold on the 11th October.				
Chiverton	90	12	2 6	R. Michell & Son.
Foxdale	100	23	8 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Sold on the 13th October.				
Frongoch	75	12	16 6	Panther Co.
ditto	75	12	17 6	ditto
East Darren	75	15	5 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Cwm Erfin	65	15	17 0	R. Michell & Son.
Sold on the 14th October.				
Dylife	72	13	5 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	29	13	3 6	A. Courage & Co.
Llanerchyr	15	13	9 6	A. Eytton.
Aberdovey	12½	12	14 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhoswydol	9	12	10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Creetown	6½	12	15 0	ditto
ditto	2½	2	15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 24 October.				
Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wheel Henle	4 18 3	2	£202 15 0	6—Bolitto & Sons.
Kitty (St. Agnes)	13 9 2	13	0	893 7 10—
Sold on the 11th October.				
Gt. Work Cons.	15 10 0	9	74 10 0	1155 0 11—Blissie Co.
Sold on the 14th October.				
Guriyn	7 0 0	13	85 0 0	455 7 6—Chyandour.

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last, October 16.
Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.
Devon Great Consols 2696—Phoenix 490—East Caradon 476—Marke Valley 407—Devon and Cornwall 309—Crelake 300—Bedford 210—North Robert 197—Friendship 135—Wheal Emma 130—Yarner 103—Wheal Arthur 101—Sortridge 95—Gunnis Lake (Clitter's) 87—Brookwood 65—Molland 50—Farddon 44—Bampfyde 31—Fock Regulus 29—Wheal Rose 28—Hawkmoor 24—Great Tregune 14—Faze Park 5—Cook's Ore 2.—Total, 5929 tons.
Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.
Great Wheal Busy 448—South Caradon 433—Fowey Consols 355—West Damsel 354—Clifford Amalgamated 246—Cradock Moor 162—Great Brigan 85—South Crinnis 80—North Gribbler 73—Wheal Falmouth and Spermis 25—Gribbler and St. Aubyn 24—Cuddra 5—West Far Consols 5—Wilton's Ore 2.—Total, 2310 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, Oct. 28.—Berhaven, 551—Knockmahon, 412—Valencia, 144—New Cornwall (South Australia), 67—Victor Emanuel, 61—Mount Rose, 37—Bampfyde, 32—Lochwinnoch, 26—British Regulus, 20—Wheal Maria, 10—Precipitate, 10—London, 10—Bathurst, 4—Total, 1384 tons.

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FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

Notices to Correspondents.

PEAT FUEL.—I am greatly obliged and pleased at finding both my letters inserted in this week's Journal. I sincerely hope good results may follow. I have read article No. IV., on "Peat Fuel," and concur in all that has been said relative to the great advantages that would result to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to whose especial notice and attention the article, and its facts contained, would at once recommend it for practical application of the fuel, and in supply of which I should recommend its being pressed into balls or spheres, for that shape would afford a free circulation of flame through the furnace, and economise the fuel consumption, which would be a decided advantage. The Government authorities should be brought acquainted with the proposed economy of fuel, by substituting peat for coal. Mr. E. E. Allen, in a recent lecture at Cambridge, on Economising Fuel, by proper arrangement of boilers and steam-gear actions, stated the yearly vote for coals to the British Navy exceeded 300,000t. per annum, and would probably soon rise to a million sterling and upwards, by rapid increase of steam navy. One-half of this great outlay could be saved, and other certain and proved benefits and advantages be obtained at the same time. Every exertion should be made in commercially working the peat bogs into fuel without delay. Produce the article, and the demand for it will soon show its advantages are appreciated.—W. AUSTIN, C.E.: *Milford, South Wales, Oct. 13.*

COAL SHAFTS.—I detected an error or omission of a figure 1 in front of 32,600 bricks, in my letter on Coal Shafts, in last week's Journal; it should be 132,600 bricks (1560 x 86 = 132,600 bricks). It was possibly my omission in copy sent.—W. AUSTIN, C.E.

THE NORTH CARBON MINING COMPANY.—In your remarks in last week's Journal, upon the cause of Tustin v. Jennings, great injustice is unconsciously done to a very worthy man, who you admit is personally unknown to you. The defendant is a man just past the prime of life, and his chief characteristic has always been extreme conscientiousness. He has been known to members of my family from boyhood. While still a young man, his father obtained him a good Government appointment in South America, but learning on the voyage that it was almost a sinecure he threw it up, and insisted upon being sent home by the first opportunity, saying he would not take the Queen's money without working for it. At another time he had a good situation as tutor in a wealthy family, but, considering he was too well paid for the work required of him, he threw it up also. Of late years he has been a very needy man, but has always preserved his integrity unimpaired. But in what, Sir, does the late trial prejudice him? Does it not show that he still considers his own interest and reputation of no account in comparison with the interest of the public? How he became connected with the so-called mining company I know not. There appears to have been a real mine of some value in the case, and up to a certain point Mr. Jennings may well have considered that all was going on fairly enough, and that a legitimate mining concern was about to be offered to the public; but it is perfectly clear to me that the instant his eyes were opened, and he thought himself in peril of losing a livelihood to the public, he not only threw up his engagement (and with it his livelihood) at the bidding of his conscience, but determined to quash the whole scheme, and so prevent the public being induced to part with their money for trash, and that he might gain this and did not hesitate even to suffer a charge of stealing to be brought against him. Surely, Sir, Mr. Jennings deserves the thanks of all who are interested in legitimate mining for this service, and not to be stigmatised as a conceiver of bubble companies. I am sure, Sir, that not one penny of that 1897. will he keep which does not lawfully belong to him.—JUSTITIA.

We shall publish Mr. Shepherd's paper on the "Long Wall" System of working a colliery in next week's Journal.

COPPER.—In explanation of the remarks contained in last week's Journal, it is, perhaps, necessary to state, so as to avoid any misconception being placed on our words, that they are solely meant to apply to the present objectionable system of trade, and not in any way whatever intended as personal allusions. No such design or wish would be entertained for one moment, and to do the smelters justice it is but right to state and make known that their individual transactions ever have been carried out with the strictest honour and integrity; that there is scarcely any class of men more wealthy and prompt to their engagements. The only object desired to be attained is a relaxation of those stringent terms and conditions at present exacted by the monopoly, and to establish fair and legitimate competition.

CHARLOTTE UNITED MINES.—One of your correspondents states, in last week's Journal, "Notwithstanding that little can be done underground in breaking and raising ore while the 60-inch engine is being erected at Charlotte shaft, which is also being cut down by 24 men to receive larger pitwork, there has been sold in the last four months 1401t. 10s. worth of ore." &c. Now, I ask the writer whether 912t. worth of this ore was not raised whilst the mine, with the 60-inch engine, was in full operation. The ore raised in the last four months has been sold for 787t. There are two more heavy calls inevitable, the last barely covered expenses to the end of July, and the next account, ending November, must show a heavy balance against the mine. The 60-inch engine is not expected to be at work until the commencement of January, 1863, after which the lower levels are to be cleared of water, and we cannot reasonably expect the mine to be in full work until February, at the earliest, and consequently a heavy call for the four months ending March must be anticipated, after which we may hope for better times. This, I believe, to be the honest and straightforward state of the case.—AN ADVENTURER.

CHARLOTTE UNITED, AND PROSPER UNITED MINES.—We have forwarded Mr. James Edwards's letter to a gentleman who is interested in the mines named, and who is well able to ascertain the value to be attached to the statements made. It seems strange that, if our correspondent held a transfer dated in August last, he did not send it to the purser for registration till about ten days ago, and after it was shown that his name did not appear in the books. We confess that we can scarcely credit our correspondent's assertion, that he bought the shares under the circumstances he states, and that he afterwards discovered the position and prospects of matters. He is evidently far too familiar with the locality and the inhabitants to allow such a conclusion to be readily adopted by impartial persons; and it is still more difficult to believe it, if we are informed correctly of the name of the transfer of the shares, and that of the witness to his signature. The strong personal divisions which exist in the district are too notorious not to show that in this case "there is much in a name." It seems further suspicious to us, that a person who had only so recently bought ten shares, at "the low price of 6s.," and having since paid only 5s. per share more, making 11s. per share, should feel such an interest as to enter so deeply and fully into matters which he should think that a bona fide shareholder would treat in a different manner, before rushing into print in a public journal. We are surprised that our correspondent should remain interested in a concern which he gives such a description, particularly as he can get rid of his ten shares without "great" (if any) loss. In fact, no one can read our correspondent's lengthy epistle who can hesitate for a moment in perceiving that his object is not that of a disinterested shareholder. We will only further answer his questions by saying that a statement of the liabilities and assets, and a list of the defaulters, were produced at the meeting.

A CLERK.—The company mentioned is highly respectable, and the prospects appear encouraging.

NORTH CARADON.—I was a little surprised at Mr. Fletcher's contradictory letter of last week. That I was employed by Mr. Wadge, who, with Mr. Fletcher, is a projector of the mine, to inspect the property about two months since, is a fact I can show by his letters, the first of which desired me to inspect it, and give a strong report thereon; accordingly I went to the mine, where I found Capt. Pomeroy, with a prospectus, containing a report with my name attached thereto. At this, of course, I was much perplexed. I, however, went over the ground, made out my report, and sent it to Mr. Wadge, at the same time asking for an explanation of the very strange conduct in appending my name to a report which had not been written by me, when he, in reply, explained that mine was simply an anticipated report. At this I was displeased, more especially as he had made statements in the report totally at variance with the truth; and seeing these prospectuses were being issued to the public, I wrote, informing Mr. Fletcher of the circumstance, from whom I received the unsatisfactory answer that I should never "make myself white by painting others black." These, as I have before said, are facts which I will, if necessary, prove by their own letters. When my name is thus used to deceive the public, I feel it my duty to prevent it. And I trust, Sir, that you, as is completely warranted by the evidence given by the prospectus, will do so. It is true they have, since my complaint, issued a new prospectus, in which the report bearing my name is omitted, for a reason they are well aware of.—T. PARKES: *Oct. 15.*

SIEMENS' REGENERATIVE FURNACE.—We do not recollect to have seen, nor do we know, anything of the pamphlet referred to, "A Subscriber of Many Years' Standing" (Paris) had better address the inventor—Mr. C. W. Siemens, 3, Great George-street, Westminster.

MINING REMINISCENCES, and "A CAUTIOUS MAN."—Permit me to thank "A Cautious Man" for the advice contained in his letter in last week's Journal, and to say that I had come to no conclusion regarding the number of progressive mines which would one day enter the Dividend List. All that I meant to infer by reference to the last page of the Journal was that the proportion of non-dividend to dividend mines is very great, and, therefore, by investing in ten or twelve mines, well recommended (as are those I have selected), the chances of success are greatly increased. By reference to the advertising pages of the Journal, I find "A Cautious Man" is about to become a broker. This is to be regretted, as in the estimation of the public, the high moral and philanthropic position he has assumed in the pages of the Journal will be looked upon as a clever method of advertising; in fact, it has already been hinted to me that such is the case, and an illustration of this referred to in his very strong recommendation of West Wheel Trolley, which, I must admit, he goes out of the way to recommend while advising young speculators in last week's Journal. "A Cautious Man" tells us, on Aug. 2, that he "bought up every share (in West Wheel Trolley)" he could raise money to pay for, and on Oct. 11 recommends rich men to purchase from 200 to 300 shares, and poor men from 10 to 20. It is quite natural that selfish men will see in this a good word for the victims of fraudulent brokers, and two for "A Cautious Man's" own pocket.—SPERO.

MINING REMINISCENCES.—We have again this week received a number of letters, detailing transactions with certain persons who are constantly endeavoring to trap the unwary, by false and exaggerated statements, and to mislead the country public. We have before stated, many of these communications refer to matters of such a nature that we cannot publish them, and we can only recommend, as general advice, that when a real wrong can be clearly made out the case should be placed in the hands of a solicitor, who will know how to deal with it. One correspondent says—"Let 'A Cautious Man' prove his sincerity by taking up one of the transactions he mentions, and prosecute the offender; he will find himself very amply recompensed by the public."

SLATE MOUNTAIN COMPANY.—Not having been able to attend the meeting lately held of the proprietors of this company, for my own information and that of the other shareholders absent on the occasion, I beg to ask the following questions, which are necessary from the very meagre details given by the directors in the annual report.—1. How is it that, although a dividend was guaranteed the first year, none has been declared, or any allotment made thereto in the annual report?—2. What is the meaning of the enormous sum of over 2000t. set down under the head of "general management," of which no details are given, as from the small quantity of work done, and the difficulty of its performance, from the hardness of the rock operated upon, it is by no means satisfactory that such a sum should be allowed to pass without a question?—3. How comes it that the shareholders are to be committed to an expenditure of 5000t., to be paid to "Mr. Roberts," for the construction of a tramway, when, so far as we know, the quality of the slate has not been proved, nor has it been stated that a single slate has been made, or can it even be guaranteed by the report of the directors that any slate is in the slate?—4. Why is it that the call of 1t. per share was made (on Aug. 13) a month before the meeting of shareholders, of which no notice was taken at that meeting, simply because it was not made known to the proprietors till after the meeting, they being ordered to pay up at a few days notice? I do not wish to impute incompetency to the management, but for their own sake, and the sake of the shareholders, satisfactory details should be submitted, so as to show honestly how the adventure stands, and thus prevent discontent and alarm in those interested.—A. B.

SIR.—I see with pleasure the attempts that are constantly being made in the Journal to warn victims against victimisers. Allow me to quote the following from the Fraudulent Trustees Act:—"If any director, manager, or member of any public company shall make, circulate, or publish, or concur in making, circulating, or publishing, any written statement which he shall know to be false in any material particular, with intent to induce any person to become a shareholder or partner in such public company, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, the penalty being penal servitude. Comment on this is unnecessary.—AN OLD BIRD.

LIMITED COMPANIES.—"J.C.G." (Glasgow).—Several lists of companies registered under the Acts of 1855 and following years have been printed in return to orders of the House of Commons. They can be obtained of the Queen's printers. We do not recollect the date of the last issued.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY DEGREES.—"J.H." (Edinburgh).—The name of the London agent of the University of Rostock can be obtained by addressing a letter to the rector, and referring to the notice in the *Mining Journal*. The Mechtenberg consul in London is, we believe, Mr. S. C. Knecht, of Fenchurch-street, but we do not know whether he could give the information required. The advertisements have appeared in the *Times*, reference being made to initials at more than one address. If "J.H." requires the agency for Scotland we should advise him to apply to the rector, who would probably be quite ready to extend his commercial connections. We are glad to learn that the notice has obtained so large an amount of publicity in Scotland as well as in England.

SHARE-DEALING.—We never recommend any particular mine for speculation or investment. Our advertising columns contain the addresses of many persons who may be entrusted to them.

NORTH FRANCES, and ITS MANAGEMENT.—Enclosed you have the reports of this mine for the meetings held on Aug. 6 and Oct. 8. You will perceive Capt. F. Pryor in his Aug. report strongly recommends Hunt's shaft to be resumed sinking; he says, for the proper miner-like way to explore this property the resuming of this shaft is desirable, concluding his report by stating it is his opinion, if this mine be properly developed, the shareholders will ultimately be paid for their outlay, and he strongly advised the sinking of Hunt's shaft, as, from the appearance of the lode, he considered depth is only required to make it productive. From a man of Capt. Pryor's experience I should have thought this language sufficiently strong to have immediately given him instructions to proceed in carrying out his recommendations, but by referring to his report again last week, he says Hunt's shaft has not been sunk for some time, which is in the 70 ft. level from surface; but he is bound again to repeat, for the proper and miner-like way to prove and economically develop this property, the shaft should be sinking, as drawing up the stuff from the mine, and other extra work they are compelled to carry out, in consequence of the shaft not being sunk, is attended with a loss of time and much more expense in opening up the mine. Winding up his report by again saying, he thinks it right to urge on the shareholders the propriety of at once resuming the sinking of Hunt's shaft, &c., which if adhered to will be attended with success. As no resolution was passed that Capt. Pryor's suggestions should be carried out, we are left to surmise that the managing committee intend still to carry out the mine themselves in London, and I suppose for the benefit of all concerned, the shareholders alone excepted. Now, there is one of two things I cannot possibly understand. If a managing man like Capt. F. Pryor is required, why are his suggestions not adopted? but if, on the contrary, he is looked upon by the committee as a nonentity, surely the expense of his agency may be saved. I joined this mine many years since, from the fact of its being situated in one of the best districts in the world for copper ore, and surrounded by mines of immense wealth. I have always paid up my calls as regular as any one of the shareholders, believing that in depth alone we should be rewarded for our outlay, and I did think until lately that another shareholder's enjoyment was that of its being economically conducted by experienced and energetic men.—A LOOKER-ON.

* With last week's Journal we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing the conclusion of the article "Railways—Who is their Father?" the report of the Annual Meeting of the Miners' Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions; the Quarterly Sales of Copper Ores in Cornwall; an Account of the Mineral Resources of Portugal; Iron and Steel Direct from the Ore; Improvements in Powder Substitute for Gunpowder, &c.

* With the Journal of Sept. 27 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing—An Enquiry into the Origin of Railways; Government Legislation of Mines (conclusion); Improved Turbine Water-wheel; Double Shafts and Adits; the Geologists' Association Visit to the International Exhibition; Yorkshire Ores; Mining Enterprise in Australia; Port Phillip Company; the Petroleum Trade; Gigantic Iron Castings; Crystallisation of Iron; New Propelling Power.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

The Northern Institute of Mining Engineers has just issued a volume containing the papers which were read at its first itinerant meeting, held at Birmingham in the summer of last year. The book is an exceedingly valuable one, notably so because it includes contributions from gentlemen resident in several of the coal-yielding districts, relating their experience describing peculiarities in the geological features and method of working coal in their respective localities; and hence it is of greater interest to general mining and geological reader than those volumes whose contents are furnished by gentlemen exclusively connected with the North, who are able in themselves though many of them are. In this volume we have contributions from Walsall, from Edinburgh, from Bristol, from Derby, from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and from Dudley, as well as from the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and, though the want of a firm and careful Editor is apparent, yet, on the whole, the work is a creditable one to the Society of whose "Transactions" it forms a part.

At the commencement we find the opening address of the President, Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, describing the object of the institute over which he presides, and giving a brief account of its progress. This he follows up by a digest of the papers that have from time to time been read before the society, and published in its "Transactions," the principal subjects upon which they treat being the geological position of the different coal fields, the probable duration of the coal beds, the geological features of the iron measures, the sinking of pit shafts, the working of coal, the ventilation of mines, the use of safety-lamps, and the conveyance of coal underground.

The first paper read at Birmingham is by Mr. S. BAILEY, of Walsall, who quotes a variety of facts and figures to show the advantage and the necessity of the introduction of steam-power for the purpose of underground conveyance in the coal and ironstone mines of South Staffordshire. Most of the reasoning which Mr. BAILEY uses in support of his argument is derived from his own experience at the Heath Pit, at West Bromwich, it is earnestly to be hoped that the South Staffordshire coal and iron proprietors will take heed to what he says, for in no district in England are scientific appliances in the working of coal and iron more needed. The next paper is by Mr. T. Y. HALL, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, his subject being the rivers, ports, and harbours of the northern coal field. We gave a copious digest of this paper at the time it was read, and it is frequently quoted from it since, so that it is unnecessary to refer to it more frequently now. Mr. AYTON, of Edinburgh, follows with a description of his safety-cage and disengaging catch, with the principles and action of which many of our readers are, no doubt, familiar. Then come papers descriptive of the Bristol coal field, by Mr. HANDEL COMMAN, Mr. G. C. GREENWELL. In these essays the area, geological formation, and peculiarities, thickness, and probable duration of the Somerset coal measures are stated, and one or two important corrections of the geological map, issued under the authority of the Government, are pointed out. The next paper is a very useful one, contributed by the celebrated mining engineer, Mr. J. T. WOODHOUSE, of Derby. Mr. WOODHOUSE narrates the progress of coal mining in the counties of Derby and Nottingham from the earliest known period down to the present time; and the benefit of the northern members of the institute, to whom the system is somewhat unfamiliar, he gives a copious account of the mode of working coal by long wall.

As a discussion on the comparative merits of the two systems (Pillar and Stall v. Long Wall) is at present progressing in our columns, we may say what Mr. WOODHOUSE has to say on the subject:—"Pillar working has many advantages, and long wall has its peculiarities; but it is that other mode can be adopted at the pleasure or caprice of the viewer. As for the pillar system, the pillars (or pillars) are best worked on the pillar system; and other hand, the long-grained, hard split coals are best worked by long wall. The conclusion is that no general rule can be laid down. As in civil engineering, the system is to adapt the means to the end to be attained, so in coal mining long wall or pillar working must be applied to meet the circumstances of the case."

At the conclusion of his essay, Mr. WOODHOUSE recommends the attention of the meeting an ingenious apparatus for ascertaining the quantity of air in mines, and regulating the firing at the furnace, the latter of Mr. BUXTON, viewer at Springfield Colliery, Staveley. A paper of instrument was read by Mr. W. F. HOWARD, and we described it fully in the Journal of Aug. 16 last. Next in order comes a description of the winning and working of the five pits in the important colliery of Cinderhill and Babbington, near Nottingham. The writer is Mr. STUART SMITH, of Derby, who relates in a rather interesting way the method adopted in getting these collieries into play, the extent of the work at various stages in their development, and the economy of the work from the commencement to the present time. Mr. G. FOWLER, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, follows with a narrative of the method adopted in working the Main Seam of coal at Moira, in Leicestershire, and some speculation as to the cause of its liability to spontaneous combustion, a subject to which we shall refer in a future Journal. The next paper is by Mr. P. S. JOHNSON, of Dudley, who describes the mode of working the ten-yard coal of South Staffordshire, and is succeeded by Mr. P. S. JOHNSON, of Newcastle, with a paper descriptive of the ingenious course adopted by him in boring through water-bearing strata in the Cleveland district.

The paper is valuable, from the circumstance that, with the exception of the elementary treatise on "Well-Digging and Boring," published by Mr. W. W. there is no work in the English language which can be properly called a practical treatise on the subject. The last paper in the volume is by the various modes of ascertaining the velocities of air-currents in mines, in order to determine the quantities circulating in a given time. It is a joint production of Mr. J. J. ATKINSON, Inspector of Mines in Scotland, and Mr. J. DAGLISH, of Hetton Colliery. These gentlemen give an immense number of experiments, conducted with great care and accuracy, by the three principal methods of ascertaining the velocities of air-currents, which are as follows:—1. By travelling at the same velocity as the air, and noting the distance passed over in a unit of time.—2. By timing from observation the rate at which small floating particles, or smoke from burning gunpowder, burning turpentine or ammonia, or pieces of down, and small balloons filled with hydrogen—are carried by the current, and assuming their velocities to be identical with that of the air current itself.—3. By using anemometers, or apparatus of various forms, as, for instance,—1. Anemometers having vanes or wheels which revolve by the current of air impinging upon them, the rate at which they revolve being indicated by pointers on dials forming part of the instrument; of this class are the anemometers of COMBES, BIRAM, WILSON, OSLER, and ROBINSON.—2. Instruments which are affected by the impulse of the wind, without being subject to any continuous revolution, such as LIND'S, HENAU'S, BOUGER'S, and DICKINSON'S. Anemometers of a more complex character, such as LESLIE'S. We are like to see this paper printed in a separate form, and sold at a moderate price, as a convenient hand-book on a subject of the very utmost importance in the safe and efficient management of our collieries.

We may state, in conclusion, that the volume is enriched by a large number of plans and diagrams, and that it contains a convenient, though not sufficiently extended, index. The one great defect in the volume is that this Society is the want of a comprehensive table of contents; and, as we recognise in the index to the Birmingham volume a decided improvement, there is yet much to be done before the stores of practical

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

This is the day originally fixed for the closing of the present Exhibition; and, though the actual period of its existence has been extended for few weeks, the time has now arrived when we should begin seriously to consider in what manner it has fulfilled the anticipations of those who were capable of forming reasonable opinions as to the results that would probably be attained. From its earliest history it has been painfully observed that a great absence existed in the support of many who were amongst the warmest and staunchest friends of our first great Exhibition, nor is this the only disadvantage that Capt. Fowke's building has had to encounter. The display of the individuals alluded to did not confine themselves simply to a want of interest, but some of the most prominent set themselves in direct opposition to the scheme for a considerable time; and though after awhile the efforts of the Society of Arts, and the unceasing perseverance of the leaders in the path of progress, surmounted all obstacles, yet it is much to be feared that the tares detected at the time of sowing have sadly lessened the fruits of the harvest. Another disadvantage under which it has laboured, and that of a most formidable character, is the exclusive control which a clique at South Kensington has had of the management. Disquietude on the Continent; the fratricidal war in America, the distress caused thereby in a district that in 1851 was, perhaps, the most prosperous in the United Kingdom, and which contributed more largely than any other in the number of its visitors to the building at the park, have also been additional sources of adverse interest in the present instance; but, in spite of all these, can it be denied that the International Exhibition of 1862 has been a great success? By those who are conversant with its history, and at the same time hold independent, unbiased, and unprejudiced opinions, we are sure such a denial would never be attempted. It is, then, only by those whose knowledge is very imperfect, or else whose judgment has been perverted by prejudice, that we hear of this great national undertaking being considered a failure. We are sorry to notice the distorted and incorrect reasonings of several of our daily contemporaries; the impressions they thereby effect upon the public mind must either be most erroneous, damaging in the extreme to the interests of the Exhibition, or else to their own influence. The country has seen and appreciated this vast Encyclopedia of art and manufacture, and has acknowledged that the principle upon which it has been conducted is one that must necessarily benefit the nation. Never has there been a collection of articles so useful and wonderful from the creation to the present time as are now exhibited.

Joseph Paxton's Palace of Glass contained such an accumulation of artistic and manufacturing skill, such examples of mineral and vegetable products from almost every country of the globe, that struck amazement and bestowed gratification into the heart of every observer. Philosophers and labourers, politicians and soldiers, squires and ploughboys, each of which the world never saw before; but in what manner could the success of the Exhibition of 1851 be compared with the contents of the present? In such a manner as would certainly be most favourable and satisfactory to the production of 1862. Is it, then, that the competition, stimulated by exhibitions, and causing the rapid advance that has taken place in all that is artistic, and in everything where the genius of the engineer, miner, or manufacturer is displayed, is *too rapid* for the antiquated and preconceived ideas of those among our daily contemporaries to whom we are referred? We confess we are quite unable to account for the manner in which they dictate such expressions on their part. With regard to the special position of the present Exhibition, we must remember that the space upon it has been nearly double that of its predecessor, which was rendered necessary by the fact that it was to a great extent designed as a permanent edifice. It is senseless to expect to have a surplus equal to that of 1851, when more than its equivalent has been spent on the building. To enquire, whether such an outlay was judicious or not, it is not our present business to enquire; nor is it at all certain that the Commissioners made the arrangement that could be driven with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, or that the management of the concern was of the best order. Still, supposing that the principle of Exhibitions, as many of the authorities spoken of above, were made in each of these instances, they cannot constitute a precedent to prove. We do not wish to lose sight of a single error that has been committed; on the contrary, we consider that by pointing out what we believe to be error, and reasoning upon such in a calm yet unflinching manner, is the proper mode of rendering service to a cause that has so beneficial to the interests of civilisation. The first mistake to

The hematites of Cumberland and Lancashire are talked of as "two distinct varieties;" this is contrary to fact, they are both raised from the same beds or veins. It is true the proportion of silica varies, but certainly not so as to constitute a separate class of ore; the latter ore is known in the trade as puddling ore, and easier to use in the puddling-furnace. We shall refer to this point more fully hereafter. We are also informed here that the "Forest of Dean iron ore" is interesting, because of the quantity of water to contend with in winning it. This is certainly a new metallurgical description of an iron ore, and quite puzzles us, but it reminds us of an anecdote often told of our famous and noble countryman, the late Mr. Brunel, when under examination as to his plan for taking the water from a deep cutting by the syphon, he stated, "the water would then find its own level." The sapient councillor replied, "But suppose the water could not find its level?" The ready reply was, "When the natural laws are suspended, and water will not find its own level, we must put 'gin' in it, and let the navvies drink it." And in this case we really cannot see what quantity of water has to do with the quality of the iron ore. We must quote a far higher authority than our own for the way of replying to this note of *Bottom's* on water and iron ore—"Answer a fool according-

These compounds, it vulcanises as readily as India rubber, without the application, however, in which it will, probably, become most speedily hardened. The material is in the form of brattice cloth, since its cheapness and thoro

to publish the proceedings of a company who intend, and have the ability and capital

to All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia

in the form of brattice cloth, since its cheapness and thor-

THE SOVEREIGN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57.
Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares, of £1 each.
Deposit on application 5s., and 5s. on allotment.

RICHARD HALLETT, Esq., 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.
CHARLES ROBERT ESSEX, Esq., East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, City (Director of the Worthing Mining Company).
GERALD RALSTON, Esq., (Consul-General of Liberia), Tokenhouse-yard.
HENRY JORDAN, Esq., 7, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.
W. G. GATLIFF, Esq., 27, Leadenhall-street (late of the firm of Cunard and Co., King William-street).

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, City, E.C.
SOLICITOR—D. P. Hindley, Esq., 10, Old Jewry Chambers, City, E.C.

OFFICES—10, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.

The object of this company is to purchase and work a most extensive property in North Wales, containing five lodes, one of which is the largest lode of gold-bearing quartz in the district, being upwards of 20 ft. in width, upon which the operations of the company will be chiefly directed.

The property is situated about three miles from Dolgelly, and comprises nearly 400 acres, being about double the extent usually granted by the Crown Commissioners, and is held from them under an agreement for a lease for 21 years, at 1-12th pence. It immediately adjoins the Prince of Wales Gold Mine, from which samples of quartz have produced from 300 to 400 ozs. of gold per ton. The shares of this company, with £2 15s. paid up, are now selling at £25 per share, while the Imperial Gold Mine, from whence 8 ozs. of gold per ton has been obtained, adjoins the Prince of Wales on the north. The lodes of both these mines traverse the Sovereign Gold Mine. A little further to the west are the celebrated Vigra and Clogau Gold Mines, and there is no doubt the lodes in all the above-named properties are identical.

The sett contains five known lodes; the main lode (which is a continuation of the rich lode in the Prince of Wales), varies from 20 to 25 ft. in width, and produces at the surface 1 oz. 12 dwts. of gold per ton. The facilities for working this lode are unprecedented, as the lode crops out at the surface to a very great extent, and thousands of tons of quartz can be broken without the labour of sinking; and as the lode is situated on the top of a mountain with a very steep ascent, there can be levels driven to intersect it at the depth of 1000 feet, while returns are being made from the top by open workings. There is ample water-power all the year round, passing through the property, to carry on all the crushing required, and it is the intention of the directors, as soon as sufficient capital is subscribed, to erect a large number of stamps at once, as the assays already made are sufficient to prove that regular returns of gold can be made.

Several tons of quartz have been broken from the main lode lately, proving highly auriferous; and from samples taken from the greatest depth the lode has been opened on, the following are the results of examinations made by Messrs. Longmaid and Lisabe, City Laboratory and Assay-office, 51, Throgmorton-street, London, Sept. 4, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have examined three samples of quartz received from the Sovereign Gold Mine, and that they contain as under—

No. 1.—Lead	42½ per cent.
Gold	4 ozs. 15 dwts. 16 grs. per ton.
Silver	12 ozs. 8 dwts. 6 grs. "
No. 2.—Gold	2 ozs. 5 dwts. 17 grs. "
Silver	2 ozs. 9 dwts. 19 grs. "
No. 3.—Gold	7 ozs. 0 dwts. 11 grs. "
Silver	0 ozs. 19 dwts. 14 grs. "

(Signed) JOHN LONGMAID, 25, Moorgate-street, City, Sept. 18, 1862.

The specimens of gold-bearing quartz from the Sovereign Gold Mines I have ascertained contain over 3 ozs. of gold to the ton of ore, of 20 cwts.

(Signed) FRANCIS LISABE, Assay-office, 77, 78, and 79, Hatton-garden, London, Sept. 26, 1862.

The sample of quartz from the Sovereign Gold Mine has been carefully crushed and assayed, and found to contain the following proportions of gold, silver and lead:—

Gold	1 oz. 12 dwts. 0 grs. per ton of 20 cwts.
Silver	3 ozs. 5 dwts. 12 grs. "
Lead	43 per cent.

(Signed) JOHNSON, MATTHEY, & Co., The directors have secured the services of Capt. Thomas Faul, late manager of the Almaden Mines, California (one of the most profitable mines in that country), as head manager, and there is no doubt, from his practical experience, the works will be carried out in such a manner as will speedily lead to profitable results.

The directors guarantee that a statement of the financial position of the company, with full particulars of the proceedings and results of the workings at the mines, shall be made up every three months, and sent to each shareholder. The meetings of the shareholders will be held half-yearly.

Prospectuses, plans of the Clogau district, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company, where specimens of the gold quartz broken at the mine may be seen.

THE ATLAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the remaining SHARES in this company from other than original shareholders of the former company, and to the allotments made a bonus of 25 per cent. in shares will be added. Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application being made to the offices of the company.

7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C. GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.

N.B. The present week's report from the mines appears in the Mining Correspondence.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share, payable on application, and £2 on allotment.

To be incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount subscribed.

Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., D.C.L., 10, Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington.

Sir ARTHUR BULLER, M.P., 20, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington.

The Hon. CLAUDE BOWLES LYON, 27, Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington.

GEORGE FREDERICK ANDERSON, Esq., 34, Nottingham-place, W.

WILLIAM HALLOWELL BELL, Esq., 1, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington.

EDMUND HALSOWS, Esq., J.P., D.L., F.R.S., 26, Kensington-gate.

HENRY KINGSFORD, Esq., 6, Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington.

Capt. THOMAS NETHERTON LANGFORD, R.N., 12, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington.

CHARLES MILLETT, Esq., 10, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington.

THOMAS VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq., Beaufort Lodge, Chelsea (Messrs. Morgan Brothers, Bow-lane).

FREDERICK PARTRIDGE, Esq., 13, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington.

Capt. BEDFORD PIM, R.N., F.R.G.S., Tathwell House, Belsize-park.

Colonel JOHN H. PRINGLE, 3, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington.

GEORGE WOOD, Esq., 2, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington.

PHILIP WRIGHT, Esq., 20, Adelaide-road North, N.W.

BANKERS—Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East.

ARCHITECT—C. J. Richardson, Esq., 47, Prince Albert-road, South Kensington.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Mayhew and Salmon, 30, Great George-street, Westminster.

Messrs. Hughes, Masterman, and Hughes, 17, Bucklersbury.

SECRETARY—James Knight, Esq.

OFFICES—4, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to purchase six mansions, situated in Queen's-gate-terrace, Gore-road, South Kensington, to be converted into a first-class hotel and club in connection therewith.

South Kensington has long had the reputation of being the most healthy locality in the neighbourhood of London, and it is, consequently, recommended by medical men as a winter residence for those requiring a mild and pure air. The hotel is in close proximity to Kensington Gardens and Kotten-row, and surrounded by residences of a superior class, while the Royal Horticultural Gardens, the South Kensington Museum, and the galleries of the International Exhibition, will prove a permanent attraction to visitors from all parts of the world.

A considerable portion of the capital having been already subscribed, early application for the remaining shares should be made in the form issued with the prospectus, accompanied by a cheque or post-office order, for the deposit, to the bankers, Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVIER, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, London; or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 4, Victoria-street, Westminster.

N.B.—Prospectuses will be sent by post upon application by letter to the secretary as above.

THE OXYGEN GAS COMPANY (WEBSTER'S PATENT).

OFFICES—UNITY BUILDINGS, 10, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The cost of producing oxygen gas from the hitherto best known sources (chlorate of potash and manganese) has rarely been less than £8 per 1000 cubic feet, and the process, in point of time, most tedious.

Mr. Webster has discovered the means of producing a nearly pure oxygen gas, at less than a tenth of that cost, and in one-fourth the time.

The gas produced by this process will, in conjunction with a jet of common coal gas, melt platinum quickly, and in the gas burner or oil lamp produces a pure and brilliant light, by which the natural colours are seen in the daylight.

The working of this process and the facts here stated have been verified at different times by eminent analytical chemists, by Mr. J. H. Pepper, and afterwards by Mr. Dugald Campbell. The detailed reports of those gentlemen are open to the inspection of all who may take an interest in the subject, and the process of manufacture can be seen in London at the company's premises in Westminster, and at the foundry of Messrs. John H. Porter and Co., of Tivdale, near Dudley.

It is believed that the importance of this discovery will be instantly recognised by those who, in various manufactures, are constantly seeking the means of intensifying and conserving heat, and of economising the consumption of fuel. Prominent among these are the smelters of ores and the manufacturers in metals and glass.

The Oxygen Gas Company are prepared to grant licenses for the use of their process, and to supply the necessary apparatus.

All further information can be obtained upon application at the temporary offices of the company, as above.

TO INVENTORS.—AN INTENDING PATENTEES should

PROCURE THE PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST and the MODE OF PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE SOUTH CROFTY MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to two several Orders made in the Causes of Rodd v. Headland and Another, and same v. Stephens, and dated respectively the 16th day of August last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 29th day of October inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—

6 (855th) SHARES of the defendant Francis John Headland and Edward Headland, Executors of the last will and testament of Edward Headland, deceased; and 30 (937th) SHARES of the defendant Hugh Stephens, Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 15, 1862.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Pike v. Sincok and Others, dated the 8th day of September last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 29th day of October inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—

6 (855th) SHARES of the defendant William Sincok.
2 (855th) SHARES of the defendant Gavin K. Hardie.
7 (855th) SHARES of the defendant E. T. Cook.
10 (855th) SHARES of the defendant John Cook.
1 (855th) SHARE of the defendant Matthew Launder; and
7 (855th) SHARES of the defendant William Webb, Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro (Agents for Whitford and Sons, plaintiffs' solicitors, St. Columb). Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 15, 1862.

Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

In the Matter of the Estate of HENRY LAURENCE THOMAS TCHUDY VON USTER, Owner; JOHN CONNOLLY and WILLIAM ROBINSON FAYLE, Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Hargrave, in his Court, Four Courts, Dublin, on Friday, the 7th day of November, 1862, at noon, in One Lot, the COPPER, COPPER ORE, and ALL OTHER ORES, MINERALS, MINERAL SUBSTANCES, CLAYS, EARTHS, STONES, SLATES, ROCKS, and ALL OTHER SUBSTANCES in the nature of MINES or MINERALS of commercial value, whether open or unopened, which may be found to be in, under, or upon, within or through all those the TOWNSLANDS of KNOCKANODE and RAHEENAVINE, situate in the parish of CASTLEMAKADAM, barony of ARKLOW, and county of WICKLOW, held under lease, dated 1st day of May, 1860, for the term of 31 years from the 1st day of April, 1860, subject to the yearly rent of 1-18th in kind, or the value in cash, at the option of the mine lord, and to the usual mining covenants.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1862. HENRY FAWCETT, Chief Clerk.

These mines are held under lease or licence for the term of 31 years, from the 1st April, 1860, at 1-18th pence, in kind delivered at grass, or in cash, less all expenses incurred for dressing, making merchantable, and disposing of the ores. Compensation for surface damage to be made at agricultural value only, and one-half of such compensation to merge in, or to be subject to, a set-off for royalty dues paid to the landlord. The whole of the lands, &c., on the two townlands, comprising together 382a. 3a. 32p. statute measure, are subject to the lessee's right to enter and search for minerals. The lessee has also the exclusive right to all water-power, except that now legally used by Michael Williams, Esq.

The Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, now in course of construction, passes within a quarter of a mile of these mines, and the Dublin and Wexford mail-coach road passes through them.

The townland of Knockanode, where the principal mining operations have hitherto been carried on, adjoins on its south boundary the mines of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, on the east the Tigrone and Cronebane Mines, and is separated only by the latter from the mining site of the Connoree Mining Company.

There are two distinct mines—the South and the North Mine—opened on Knockanode, which can be worked by water-power alone.

These mines have been favourably reported on by Captain CHARLES THOMAS, sen., of Dolcoath Mine, Camboorne, Cornwall; JESU HERCULES, Esq., and FRANCIS LISABE, C.E., copies of which reports may be seen at the office of the solicitors for the petitioners and owner, and of the said owner and the petitioner, W. R. FAYLE, as hereafter referred to.

For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin; and to D. and T. FITZGERALD, Solicitors for Petitioners, having carriage of the sale, 20, St. Andrew-street.

WM. R. FAYLE, one of the petitioners, 55, Townsend-street.
FREDERICK L. FLOOD, Solicitor for the Owner, 2, Dame-street, Dublin; and to HENRY VON USTER, Esq., the owner, "The Meetings," Ovoca, county of Wicklow.

In Chancery.

BRIDGMAN v. GARDEN.

REDRUTH AND CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MR. JOHN TIPPET WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in the above Cause, with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court the said Cause is attached, in 86 lots, at Tab's Hotel, Redruth, aforesaid, on Tuesday, 21. October, 1862, and following days, at One o'clock precisely.

An UNDIVIDED THIRD PART of the MANOR of TRELEIGH and LANDS of TRENGWATH and NANCES LAND, situate in the parish of REDRUTH, in the county of CORNWALL.

And an UNDIVIDED THIRD PART of MESSAGES, LANDS, HEREDITAMENTS, and PREMISES, called BOLINA, in the parish of CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, with the ROYALTY of MINERALS thereunder respectively.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had gratis of Mr. CHRISTOPHER VICKRY BRIDGMAN, solicitor, Tavistock; of Mr. HENRY SEWELL STOKES, solicitor, Truro; of Messrs. PEARSE and BOUCHER, solicitors, Wiveliscombe; of Mr. REGINALD WILLIAM TEMPLE, solicitor, Teignmouth; of Mr. GEORGE HINTZEL, solicitor, Exeter; of Messrs. J. E. and A. FOX, solicitors, 40, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.; of Messrs. GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, and ROWCLIFFE, solicitors, 1, Bedford-row, London, W.C.; of Messrs. E. and W. RICKARDS, solicitors, 2, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; of Mr. CHARLES POOL FROOM, 55, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.; of the Auctioneer, at Truro; and at Tab's Hotel, Redruth, aforesaid.

GREAT CRINNIS MINE, NEAR ST. AUUSTELL.

MR. KINSMAN WILL RESUME THE SALE, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 23d day of October inst., at the above mine, for selling the MATERIALS and MACHINERY thereon, viz.—

ONE 63 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with THREE BOILERS, 10 tons each.

ONE 42 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. breast, with drawing cage and crusher attached, being in excellent condition, and well worthy attention.

ONE 11 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. breast, with 4 heads stamps attached. Capstan and span beam, large shears over water-wheel, other shears, poppet heads and shies, horse whims and shaft tackle, about 80 fms. wire-rope (nearly new), old ditto, 7 lifting machines and screws, bucket, trough, 3 in. pole, and case, ladders, tram wagon and skip, pulleys of various sizes, staves and glands, kibbles, beryls, bell, bell wire, several sheds, tram-road iron, 2 wrought-iron shafts, cog wheels, large quantity of ladders, hand and wheelbarrows, boulders, ties, trunking machine, a quantity of chain, beam, scales, stand and weights, cobbing hammers, sledges, borers, &c., with other miners and smiths' tools, nails, steel, brass bearings, seatings and bushings, sieves, shovels, safety-fuses, couplings, jack, forge cranes, vice, carpenter's bench, several thousand fire and common bricks, chests, &c., with numerous other lots, together with a quantity of new and old timber, and various articles of account-house furniture.

Likewise, a large quantity of muddle, black jack, and the adventurers' interest in the halvan and leavings now on the mine.

Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.

Intending purchasers should have regard to the facilities for transit, being about one mile distant from Far Harbour and from a siding on the Cornwall Railway.

For viewing, apply to Capt. WOOLCOCK, on the mine; and for further information to THOMAS COXHEAD, Esq., 156, Grosvenor House, Old Broad-street, London; or to the Auctioneer, St. Austell.—Dated October 6, 1862.

TO IRONMASTERS, MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MINERAL PROPERTY.

THE LLANHARRAN ESTATE, IN THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN. A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising 1485 acres of AGRICULTURAL LANDS, chiefly Dairy PASTURES, exceedingly rich in MINERALS, situate about 3 miles from the Llantrisant and Pencoyd Station on the South Wales line of railway, about 12 miles from Cardiff, 6 from Bridgend, and 4 from Cowbridge.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, AND OAKLEY are instructed TO SUBMIT TO PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the Mart, near the Bank of England, on Tuesday, November 4, at Twelve o'clock, the above exceedingly desirable and very important Property, consisting of a most substantial stone-built MANSION, known as LLANHARRAN HOUSE, occupying a delightful position in one of the many little valleys within what is termed the VALE OF GLAMORGAN, so celebrated for the salubrious temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and its extensive, rich, and picturesque scenery, and overlooking beautifully undulating park lands, and rich dairy pastures, finely timbered. It is surrounded by a very compact domain of 1485 acres of land, a large proportion of which is pasture, upon a substratum of limestone, and divided into the following holdings, having suitable homesteads—viz., Meyroes Farm, Coed Cae, Garth Isaf, Craig-y-Melyn, Platlarian, Trench Isaf, Trench Uchaf, Bryncoed, Werriddu, Whitehall Farm, and various small holdings and village properties, producing, under an extremely low rental, about £296 per annum, exclusive of the mansion, park, and woodlands in hand, which extend over about 110 acres.

The estate is intersected by the South Wales Railway, and by the high road from Llantrisant to Bridgend.

The whole of the estate is situate on the southern side of the great South Wales coal basin, and contains all the most important seams of coal and argillaceous ironstone of the district. It also contains the magnesian conglomerate, under which the hematite ore, now extensively worked in the neighbourhood, is found, and it is in close proximity to the carboniferous limestone formation.

The estate is admirably adapted for the establishment of ironworks on an extensive scale, and equally so for the establishment of collieries and ironstone mines to be worked for sale.

Particulars, with a lithographic plan of the estate, may be had of ALEXANDER CUTHBERTSON, Esq., solicitor, Neath, Glamorgan; of SAMUEL DOWSON, Esq., Cardiff; or of Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, SON, AND OAKLEY, land agents and surveyors, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.

SILVER LEAD SETT FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A LARGE SETT, containing several lodes, intersected by elvans, and in a good district; with 26 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, 36 fms. pit-work (9 inch) in place, capstan and shears, with all other appliances ready to resume working at an hour's notice.—Further particulars and terms known on application to Mr. H. E. CROKER, 5, Frankfort-street, Plymouth, before 1st November next.

MALEABLE IRONWORKS AND FORGES, AND OTHER PUBLIC SALE, within the Faculty Hall Sale Room, St. George's-place, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 6th day of November, 1862, at Two o'clock afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private bargain).

1.—THE GARTNESS MALEABLE IRONWORKS, and GARTNESS and MOFFAT FORGES, situated in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about twelve miles distant from Glasgow.

The IRONWORKS contain EIGHTEEN PUDDLING and FOUR HEATING FURNACES, with suitable MACHINERY, fittings and appliances, and there are in connection with them eight smiths' shops, fitting shop, with small ENGINE for turning lathe, and hammer for breaking felling, pig-iron sheds, iron racks, office and storehouses, manager's house, consisting of 11 apartments, house of two stories, occupied as a store, with cellars, office, storekeeper's dwelling house, 40 workmen's houses, stables to accommodate 15 horses, harness room, cart and straw sheds, and boiler-house.

These works, when in operation, turned out from 160 tons to 180 tons of maleable iron weekly.

There are also about 20 acres of land in a high state of cultivation.

The GARTNESS and MOFFAT FORGES are situated in the immediate vicinity of the ironworks before described. They are three in number, and are worked partly by steam and partly by water-power. In connection with them there are smiths' shops, weighing machine, and weighing house, office, and storehouses, and nine workmen's houses.

The forges are in good working condition, and are capable of making shafts of 18 to 12 tons weight and under.

The locality in which these works are situated is very favourable for obtaining supplies of iron and coal on the best terms, and for communication with the market.

UPSET PRICE NOW REDUCED TO £5000.

2.—STEADING OF GROUND, at BAWYARDS, near AIRDRIE, leased by the Moffat land Iron and Steel Company from Mr. Gavin Black, of Bawyards, together with the workmen's houses erected thereon. There are 20 separate dwellings, and the lease is £11 18s. 3d. per annum.

UPSET PRICE NOW REDUCED TO £300.

3.—STEADING OF GROUND, in JOHNSTONE STREET, AIRDRIE, held in lease from the proprietor of Wester Moffat, together with the workmen's houses erected thereon. There are seven separate dwellings, and the fee-duty is £3 9s. 10d. per annum.

UPSET PRICE NOW REDUCED TO £150.

For further particulars, apply to McLELLAND SON and SMITH, accountants, 10, Vincent-street; Mr. WILLIAM FERRIE, manager, Calderbank Ironworks; Messrs. ANDERSON, writers, 40, St. Vincent-place; or to HANWATSON and KIRKWOOD, writers, 151, West George-street, in whose hands are the Title Deeds and Articles Roup.—Glasgow, Oct. 7, 1862.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, A VALUABLE MINING SETT

within six miles of the railway station at Llanidloes. Several lodes run through the property, and a level driven on one has proved lead and copper. Since £1000 has been spent to prove it. It is in the neighbourhood of other mines, and joins one which has made large profits. A never-failing stream runs through the machinery could be erected at a small outlay. If a company were formed, the advertiser would take shares in it.—Address, "B. W.," Mining Journal office, 36, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

COLLACOMBE MINE, NEAR TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

TO BE SOLD, a superior 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, in excellent condition, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder and 8 ft. in shaft, with a 10-ton BOILER complete. The distance is about three miles from the railway station at Tavistock, and runs from Morwellham Quay on the River Tamar.—Application to be made to Captain RICHARD DEVON Great Consols Mines, Tavistock.—Dated October 14, 1862.

IMPORTANT COAL FIELD.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE.

VALUABLE BEDS or SEAMS of COAL, including the well-known STANLEY MAIN and HAIGH MOOR BEDS, underlying some 300 acres of the STANLEY HALL ESTATE, near WAKEFIELD. The estate has excellent water communication, adjoins the Aire and Calder Canal.—Proposals to be sent to Mr. JAMES WYTHAM, solicitor, Wakefield, to whom, or to Messrs. BROWN and JEFFREY, mineral surveyors, Barnsley and Sheffield, application for any information should be made.

WINDING AND PUMPING MACHINERY.—FOR SALE.

ONE NEW 60 horse power HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, having a cylinder 24 in. diameter, and 4 ft. stroke. Also, TWO NEW CORNISH STEAM BOILERS, 20 ft. 6 in. long, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter. Also, TWO NEW CORNISH HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, 20 in. long, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter. The above are first-class materials and workmanship.—For particulars and price, apply to HENRY BALFOUR, engineer, 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

BOILERS, &c.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Patent Plumbago Crucibles.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Miners; the French, Russian, and other Continental Miners; the Royal Armies of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for smelting purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working time proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to melt 1½ ton of steel to every ton of fuel used; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from the waste of iron.

For particulars, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea, London, S.W.

They are described in the MINING JOURNAL of July 5.

STOUTON'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE AND HOIST.—The JURY MAKE HONOURABLE MENTION of this INVENTION in the LONDON EXHIBITION.

For simplicity and effective working of his apparatus for securing safety in case of breakage of rope, Mr. Stouton has received a JURY MEDAL from the LONDON EXHIBITION.

Mr. Stouton now feels himself justified in offering it to the public with the fullest confidence in its efficiency.

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NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK (principal of the firm of Wheatley Kirk and Co., engineers, contractors, &c.) ARCHIMEDEAN WORKS, ALBERT STREET, ST. MARY'S, MANCHESTER, continues, after upwards of 30 years' experience, personally to attend to VALUATIONS, ARBITRATIONS, or SALES BY PRIVATE CONTRACT or PUBLIC AUCTION, of EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY appertaining to ENGINEERING, MACHINERY or PLANT in ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENTS, MILLS, FACTORIES, WORKS, &c., with the LANDS, ESTATES, and BUILDINGS belonging thereto; also in RAILWAYS, MINES, &c.—Albert-street, St. Mary's, September, 1862.

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THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

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Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.

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TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, WAGON BUILDERS, &c.—THE BEST and CHEAPEST LOCOMOTIVE GREASE is MANUFACTURED by BUCKNELL, CHESTERFIELD. Only one quality made. A trial is solicited. References given to some of the principal coal owners in the district. Sample casks from 2 cwt. upwards. Chesterfield, February 6, 1862.

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CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL, and IMPROVED FOREST L BLISTER STEEL supplied to order by ROBERT MURPHY and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire. Address to the Works, Coleford.

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(Certified by Mr. William Macdonald, superintendent.)

Garnock, Bibby, and Co.	Corresponding sizes from other manufacturers.
Sizes.	Tons c.
3½ in.	18 5
3 in.	16 10
2½ in.	15 5
2 in.	12 5

Remainder sizes with similar results. * Samples taken promiscuously from stock by a rival manufacturer's agent.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., SWAN HEMP AND WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, LIVERPOOL.

FLAT and ROUND STEEL and IRON WIRE ROPES FOR MINES, &c., of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West India.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE. P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E., Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

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Instances of their value.—A lead mine having turned poor, the manager judiciously turned to his waste heap, and the profit made out of them by means of the rotating frames kept the mine working until it cut rich again. The adoption of the rotating frames have materially contributed to bring a large tin mine into the Dividend List again, whose dividends had been for some years in abeyance.

For information and licenses, apply to D. ZENNER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or to Mr. EDWARD BORLASE, of Redruth, agent for Cornwall.

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Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

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Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—Mining Journal.

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Address, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR, Tuckermill, Cornwall.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, Which are adapted for every purpose to which steam-power can be applied. When intended for winding they are fitted with reversing link motion and requisite gearing. The portable engines are easy of removal from place to place, and may be set to work immediately on arrival.

COMBINED THRASHING MACHINES, Which dress the corn ready for market at one operation.

GRINDING and MORTAR MILLS, SAWING MACHINERY, PUMPS for IRRIGATION and MINING PURPOSES.

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CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO. have been AWARDED PRIZE MEDALS for the "good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success" of their steam-engine in Class 8, and "for their steam-engines and threshing machines" in Class 9.

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Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

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The International Jurors have AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL "For originality of design and good arrangement" of the pump.

For full particulars, apply as above, or to Mr. J. U. BASTIER, No. 47, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

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THE PATENT ADAMAS MANUFACTURES are CHARACTERISED by their EXTREME HARDNESS, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS. The new material has been extensively and successfully employed for gas burner nibs, machine bearings, wine and beer cocks, and for a variety of other useful purposes.

Applied as machine and spindle bearings, the Patent Adamas is TEN TIMES MORE DURABLE than the HARDEST METAL. NEVER HEATS, and REQUIRES VERY LITTLE LUBRICATION, friction being reduced to the minimum. As gas burner nibs, it ensures a uniformly large and good shaped flame, as it NEVER CORRODES. And as cocks and taps, it may be used for every purpose, being UNAFFECTED by ACIDS or OTHER CHEMICAL LIQUIDS, and not turning wine or beer sour; in fact, it neither corrodes nor oxidises under any circumstances.

S. LEONI, proprietor and sole patentee, 34, St. Paul-street, New North-road, London.

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MANUFACTURED BY WILLIAM DIXON, GOVAN BAR IRONWORKS, GLASGOW.

AGENTS IN LONDON, CAMPBELL BROTHERS, CALDER AND GOVAN IRON WHARF, WILLIAM STREET BLACKFRIARS.

A NUMBER of these BORING MACHINES are at PRESENT WORKING in the neighbourhood of GLASGOW, at LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL COST for boring and with THREE TIMES THE SPEED.

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* An allowance made to schools.

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4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	4 1/2	..	12 17 6	0 2 0—Sept. 1862
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	60	..	36 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1862
200	Botallack (tin), St. Just	21 0 0	250	..	449 10 0	4 0 0—Aug. 1862
1000	Carr Breva (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	65	..	273 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1862
200	Carr Breva (copper), Illogan	23 0 0	33	..	9 0 0	4 0 0—Apr. 1861
256	Carr Breva (copper), Illogan	43 0 0	80	..	9 10 0	2 10 0—Apr. 1862
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	25	..	7 1/2 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
35000	Ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24	..	1 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	28 1/2	..	7 12 0	0 4 0—July, 1862
612	Creaghmore and Penkelt, St. Columb	—	—	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Jan. 1862
867	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	21	..	7 13 0	0 0 0—July, 1862
128	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	60 0 0	200	..	239 10 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1862
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	30 0 0	180	..	147 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1862
1024	Devon Ot. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	400	..	816 0 0	7 0 0—Sept. 1862
368	Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	128 17 6	440	..	688 10 0	7 0 0—Oct. 1862
3000	Drygwyn (lead), Wales	12 6 8	10 1/2	..	0 15 0	0 2 6—Sept. 1862
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	20 10 0	55	..	104 0 0	2 0 0—Sept. 1862
614	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	45	..	4 17 6	1 0 0—Oct. 1862
800	East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	45	..	83 10 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
128	East Pool (tin), Pool, Illogan	24 0 0	420	..	312 10 0	2 10 0—Aug. 1862
2000	Fordale (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	35	..	0 18 0	0 2 0—Mar. 1862
8000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	18 0 0	35	..	7 13 6	0 5 0—Dec. 1861
6000	Great South Toluca [S.E.]	0 14 6	4 1/2	..	2 10 0	0 10 0—July, 1862
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	15 6 0	25	..	2 2 8	0 5 0—Sept. 1862
9008	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Heiston [S.E.]	40 0 0	6	..	0 3 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1862
10240	Gunn's Lake (clitters), Ad. [S.E.]	0 2 0	3 1/2	..	21 10 0	1 15 0—Oct. 1862
1024	Herdfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	42	..	7 10 0	0 15 0—Sept. 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 8	27 1/2	..	387 10 0	2 0 0—Oct. 1862
1	Ibarnhoe (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 10 0	110	..	2 4 0	0 4 0—Oct. 1862
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 0	10 1/2	..	92 18 0	1 0 0—Aug. 1862
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], Wrexham	25 0 0	200	..	14 7 11	0 7 0—Dec. 1861
20000	Mineral Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	19 1/2	..	18 13 1	0 7 0—Aug. 1862
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	27	..	0 10 0	0 8 0—Mar. 1862
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 8	2 1/2	..	0 3 6	0 1 0—Sept. 1861
1366	North Granbler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6	—	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1861
5336	North Treaskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	4 1/2	..	0 1 6	0 1 6—Sept. 1862
4000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 8 0—Mar. 1862
200	Parry Mines (copper), Anglesey [S.E.]	50 0 0	5	..	37 10 0	0 10 0—June, 1862
1772	Parry Mines (tin), Anglesey [S.E.]	50 0 0	5	..	4 19 0	0 10 0—Dec. 1861
1210	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	43	..	45 0 0	0 1 0—Aug. 1862
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	4	..	0 8 6	0 2 6—Sept. 1862
1	Rhosmor (lead)	60 0 0	—	..	1250 0 0	0 100 0—Quarterly
612	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	410	..	388 0 0	5 0 0—Sept. 1862
512	South Toluca (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	35	..	107 0 0	1 0 0—May, 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 10 0	100	..	362 5 0	2 0 0—Sept. 1862
280	Sparrow Mine (tin), St. Just	31 10 0	105	..	9 15 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
910	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	25	..	458 10 0	1 0 0—Aug. 1862
6000	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	1 1/2	..	11 13 6	0 5 0—July, 1862
6000	Tinctor (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	13	..	11 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1862
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Heiston	11 10 0	—	..	5 12 6	1 0 0—Oct. 1862
4024	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	27	..	8 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 0	14	..	23 6 0	0 8 0—Sept. 1862
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	12 1/2	..	14 10 0	3 0 0—June, 1861
60	West Borton Hill (lead), Yorkshire	60 0 0	—	..	101 1 5	0 10 0—Oct. 1862
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	..	2 19 0	2 19 0—Mar. 1862
4400	West Penwith Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	3 1/2	..	263 0 0	5 0 0—Oct. 1862
1024	West Penwith (copper)	4 0 0	9	..	289 10 0	2 0 0—Oct. 1862
512	Wh. Basset (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	255	..	929 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1861
400	Wh. Basset (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	85	..	27 8 6	0 6 0—Aug. 1862
256	Wh. Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	62 1/2	..	2400 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1861
3900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	24	..	2 2 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1862
128	Wh. Friendship (copper), Devon	60 0 0	90	..	5 0 0	0 5 0—May, 1862
1024	Wh. Gylly (tin), Penryn	2 4 0	30	..	13 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1862
1024	Wh. Gylly (tin), St. Just	13 10 0	28	..	2 2 0	0 10 0—Oct. 1862
612	Wh. Gylly (tin), St. Just	13 10 0	28	..	3 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1862
4800	Wh. Ludecott (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8	13 1/2	..	12 10 0	0 10 0—Oct. 1862
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Ury Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	44	..	74 5 0	1 5 0—Aug. 1862
100	Wh. Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440	..	56 7 6	0 10 0—Sept. 1862
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	14 1/2	..	303 8 0	5 0 0—Aug. 1862
80	Wh. Ovel (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	..	141 15 0	2 0 0—Oct. 1862
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (tin), Liskeard [S.E.]	17 0 0	16 1/2	..	45 12 6	0 10 0—Aug. 1862
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	3 0 0	39 1/2	..	43 17 6	2 0 0—Oct. 1861

(*) Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1862
4943	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 8 11	..	..	20 8 0	0 2 6—Apr. 1862
256	Conduff (copper), Camborne	35 0 0	63	..	85 0 0	2 0 0—June, 1862
2160	Corn's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	5 16 3	31 1/2	..	1 7 0	7 0 0—May, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	9	..	16 7 6	1 0 0—Feb. 1862
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guisly	40 13 6	4 1/2	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—June, 1862
1280	Drake Walls (tin), Calstock	2 1 0	1	..	0 5 0	0 5 0—July, 1862
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	—	..	41 9 0	2 6 0—June, 1862
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5	..	221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 1862
110	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110	..	0 6 0	0 2 0—Feb. 1862
8000	Kelly Bryn (lead, copper), Callington	1 15 6	1/2	..	1430 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1862
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200	..	1091 0 0	8 0 0—May, 1862
160	Levant (copper), St. Just	2 10 0	95	..	56 0 0	0 8 0—May, 1862
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35	..	0 10 0	0 2 6—May, 1862
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 4 0	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 2 6—July, 1862
13000	Northridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	1/2	..	60 0 0	0 20 0—June, 1862
128	North Crinola (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	28 1/2	..	0 13 6	0 3 0—Mar. 1862
6000	Tolvaddon (copper), Marazion	0 15 2	3 1/2	..	7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1862
872	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	13	..	45 0 0	1 0 0—May, 1862
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	70 7 1/2	..	8 10 0	0 10 0—Apr. 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 11 1/2	—	..	0 18 6	0 2 0—July, 1862
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 19 6	4 1/2	..	—	—

FOREIGN MINES.

2444	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	91	..	280 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 1861
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	13 1/2	..	1 8 5	0 14 2—June, 1862
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	23	..	95 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1862
13000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	8	..	8 0 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1862
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10	..	7 1/2 per cent.	—Yearly.
20000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	2 1/2	..	1 7 6	0 2 6—Feb. 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3 1/2	..	0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1862
20000	Gen. Mining Co., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	23	..	19 5 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	2 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
16000	Linares (id.), Potosi, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 19 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1862
10000	Luxitana and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	2 1/2	..	0 9 6	0 1 6—Feb. 1862
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 6 0	0 1 0—July, 1862
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	56	..	50 15 0	4 10 0—June, 1862
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1862

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quesnangeni (cop.) [L.]	4 10 0	3	..	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1862
10000	El Barro Land (tin), France [S.E.]	4 10 0	3 1/2	..	—	—
10000	Pontbiquet (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	4 10 0	3 1/2	..	1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	6	..	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1862

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1½	..	..Sept. 1856
20000	Beazir (tin) [L.]	0 7 6	..	..	..
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1½	..	..
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	¾	¾	¾
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £ paid]	0 6 0	..	¾	¾
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	¾	..	..Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapu Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	6¼	..	..July, 1862
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	..	..	..Aug. 1862
76000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	..	..Fully paid.
20000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1½	1½	1½
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.] [S.E.]	1 7 6	¾	..	..Sept. 1861
10000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	¾	..	..Mar. 1862
20000	Ellerslie and Bardsley, Jamaica	1 0 0	¾	..	..Fully paid.
60000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	0 18 0	1½	..	..July, 1859
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	¾	¾	..June, 1862
4000	How Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	¾	..	..May, 1862
30000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	¾	..	..Fully paid.
10000	Karbita Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	17s.	..	..June, 1860
20000	Lagunano (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	¾	..	..Fully paid.
100000	Montes Azules (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	2 2½	..Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	3 0 0	11	12½	..Aug. 1862
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	..	..Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	¾	..	..Fully paid.
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	¾	..	..Nov. 1858
15000	Pacheca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 16 0	¾	..	..April, 1861
17000	Quibura (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	1½	¾	1½
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1½	1 1½	..Mar. 1862
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1½	¾	..
18000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	..	..	..May, 1860
60000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	¾	..	..Fully paid.
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co. [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2½	..	..
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 18s. pd., 25,000 £]	2 0 0	1½	..	..
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	..	..	..Oct. 1858
12000	Wheel Ellen, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
26125	Wheat Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.	..	..Fully paid.
20000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	¾	¾
45000	Yudananutana (copper) South Australia [L.]	3 0 0	3	3¼	3¼